CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child withou the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28533—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1891.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 13
O. B.	27 6
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 6

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Sept
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3406	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. H. S. Tocque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th „
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd „
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 12th Sept., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 21, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 24, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	19th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 26th, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. "RANNOCK" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th September, 1891. Agents.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve Months................ Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting;

S. S. JAVA, 1,165 tons, on 12th Sept., at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 13th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.
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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SARDINE PASTE, a delicious relish, per tin	0 6	0 7
BREAKFAST BACON, Cooked, in tins of about 2lbs.	2 0	2 4
FINEST SOLUBLE COCOA, by Lorut Freres. Has a more delicate flavour than any other Cocoa in the Market, per tin	0 9	0 10

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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KEILLER'S BEST MANUFACTURE.

APPLE.
BLACK CURRANT.
DAMSON.
GOOSEBERRY.
GREENGAGE.
PLUM.
RASPBERRY AND CURRANT.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.

Per Tin, As. 7 Cash; As. 8 Credit.

APRICOT AND CHERRY, per Tin As. 8 Cash; As. 9 Credit.

BLACK AND RED CURRANT JELLY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
½ lb. Tin	0 7	0 8
1 lb. Tin	0 11	0 13

MARMALADE, per 1 lb. tin, As. 6 Cash; As. 7 Credit.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S FINE OLD GLENLIVET, a special blend of Scotch Whisky	26 0	28 8
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR GLENLIVET, a genuine ripe old Whisky	30 0	33 0
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Brand	27 0	30 0

TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whisky is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious full mellow flavour, much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH"	26 0	29 0
CRABBIE'S SCOTCH, First Quality	24 0	26 8
KINAHAN'S "LL" IRISH	25 0	28 0
BUSHMILL'S IRISH WHISKY	36 0	40 0
DANIEL CRAWFORD'S	28 0	31 0
JOHN JAMIESON & SONS' Finest Dublin Whiskies, bottled in Europe, 1 Star	29 0	32 0
Do. do. do. do. do. do. 2 „	32 0	35 8
Do. do. do. do. do. do. 3 „	35 0	39 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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THE MONSOON.

GENT'S {SUPERIOR SELECTED} UMBRELLAS.

CHERRY,
HAZEL,
EBONY,
ORANGE,
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PIMENTO,
AND
NATURAL
STICKS.

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RICH GREEN,
BLACK, or BROWN
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BEST ALPACA
BLACK,
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PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,
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NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

FLOR DE SUMATRA
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

Gold Mohurs.
PURE INDIAN LEAF
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

SPENCER AND CO.,
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

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BELL BATTERIES, MEDICAL COILS, ELECTRIC CLOCKS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, &c. Prices, on application.

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REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete........................Rs. 1-8.

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"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
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MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

Blackwood, carved and teakwood French-polished FURNITURE of the lastest design.

Some Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass Ware, Plated Ware and Silver Cutch Works, &c.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 31 per month, including [illegible]. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, varas and other guarantee rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE........ Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

THURSDAY (TO-DAY) THURSDAY.
"SPECIAL PEOPLE'S NIGHT."
(8-30 to 11 P.M.)
FREE ADMISSION! FREE ADMISSION!!
FREDELIS'S STRING BAND.
LADIES' SESSION, FROM 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 Annas.

AFTERNOON SESSION, FROM 5 to 7 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all SESSIONS.

NUGENT & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "PERSIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOCTOR FRAMJI SHAPOORJI, Surviving Executor of the Estate of HIRABAI, Widow of JAMSHEDJI FRAMJI COACHMAN, deceased, and DINBAI, Widow of PESTONJI JAMSHEDJI COACHMAN, have contracted TO SELL unto the undersigned, all that piece of land, containing 203 4-9 square yards with the dwelling-house of two compartments standing thereon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 140, new No. 1232, old survey No. 2, and new Survey No. 7456, and assessed in the Books of the Municipality under ward D No. 1538, street No. 4, situate in Khetwady Ardisher Dady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the East by Khetwady Ardisher Dady Street, on the West by a sweepers' passage, on the North by the house of Dinshaw Jamshedji Minbutiwalla, and on the South by the house of Limjibhoy Edulji Bhajiwalla. All persons having any claim upon the above mentioned premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to my Attorneys, Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar, and Jamsetji, at their office, No. 91, in Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any claims thereto.

CURSETJI DADABHOY,
Purchaser.

Bombay, 10th September, 1891.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

PURSUANT to the Provisions of Section 465, of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, NOTICE is hereby given, that it is the INTENTION of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the City of Bombay, at a Meeting to be held here, at 3 o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, the 29th October, 1891, TO TAKE INTO THEIR CONSIDERATION for FINAL APPROVAL certain DRAFT BY-LAWS framed under the authority of Section 461 of the said Act, with respect to the structure of Walls, Foundations, Roofs and Chimneys of New Buildings, for securing stability, and the prevention of fires and for purposes of health, with respect to the provision and maintenance of sufficient open space, either external or internal, about buildings to secure a free circulation of air and of the means for the adequate ventilation of buildings, and with respect to the construction of privies.

The Corporation will before approving the said proposed By-Laws receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect to By-Laws Nos. 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 39, 44, and 45, before the day of the said Meeting, and any person desiring to object to the said proposed By-Laws or any of them, on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than ten days before the date of the said meeting, of the nature of his said objection, may, by himself, or his Counsel, Attorney, or Agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said Meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

A printed copy of the said proposed By-Laws is kept in the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

Printed copies of the said proposed By-Laws will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of one rupee per copy.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Office, Bombay, Sept. 9, 1891.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882	£309,690	0	0
"	1885	£988,156	0	0
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"	1889	£1,104,173	16	10

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

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Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

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1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

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W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 8th Sept., 1891.

WANTED, TEMPORARILY, a qualified and experienced SURVEYOR, capable of valuing houses. Apply, with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, to

DADABHAI DEENSHAH,
President, Kaira Municipality.

Kaira, 7th September, 1891.

WANTED, for the Kaira Anglo-Vernacular School, HEAD MASTER, and TWO ASSISTANTS, on salaries upto Rs. 40, 25, and 20, respectively. Apply, stating qualifications and Second Language, to

DADABHAI DEENSHAH,
President, Kaira Municipality.

Kaira, 7th September, 1891.

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.

Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.

No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.

The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.

Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.

By Order,
D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.

Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

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A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

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For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

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Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

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Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

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With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

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The following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

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FOR SEPTEMBER, 1891.
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FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
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THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
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PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

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Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

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This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
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This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

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This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

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The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

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DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND..........£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Fire Brigade Parade, Municipal Office, 5 p.m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Elphinstone College Union, Lecture by Mr. W. E. Hart, on "Vernacular Literature," 5-45 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Rugby Football—Military vs. Y. M. C. A., this evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Scindia (s), from Calcutta; H. M. S. Redbreast, Karachi; and Persia (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ebro (s), for Hull, &c.; Mobile (s), Jedda, &c.; Straits of Magellan (s), Calcutta; Bua Pan (barque), Bangkok; Eiffel Tower (s), Singapore; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

THE Bandora feast will take place on Sunday the 13th instant.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Persia entered the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ebro left the dock on Tuesday; and the s. s. Neera and Kapurthala entered and the s. s. Mobile left it yesterday.

ROVERS FOOTBALL.—A practice game will be played at 5-30 this evening. All members are requested to attend.

"MY TRIP TO ENGLAND"—Mr. W. Lane will deliver an address on the above subject in the Grant Road Y. M. C. A. rooms to-night at 8 o'clock. The meeting is open to all.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August 1891, was 3,723; daily average, 120; total of new admissions, 1,795; number of children vaccinated, 65.

THE BOATING ACCIDENT AT BHYNDER.—The body of Lilian Kennedy who was drowned on Monday afternoon with her brother Master Napier, was found floating under the Bassein Bridge the following day. Up to yesterday there was no trace of the missing boy.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—In the match this evening against the Military the following will represent the Y. M. C. A.:—F. J. Clark, back; F. Waller, E. Waller (Capt.), and P. Fischer ¾ backs; G. Lund and H. W. Joyce, ½ backs; H. J. Clark, S. W. Lynn, A. Pinsent, F. Martin, A. Trevor, A. Roberts, C. Brierley, W. Dracott and J. MacCarthy. Colors: Dark-Blue. Players are requested to be punctual.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater formally committed Mahadoo Narayen, who had been placed in the dock on a charge of theft of twelve annas from a cash-box by Inspector Hack and had fifteen previous convictions against him, to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions which commence today.

BYCULLA SOCIAL CLUB.—Several residents of the Byculla locality met on the 7th instant at Dr. F. N. Bisni's house, near the Victoria Gardens, when it was unanimously resolved to establish a Byculla Social Club to promote lectures on social and other important subjects, and ventilate public wants and grievances. Dr. F. N. Bisni, L.M. and S., and Mr. Damoderdas Amersi, were unanimously elected as honorary secretaries of the Club.

DEATH OF A PANDIT.—We regret to announce the death of Pandit Vaidant Shivram Narayan, who died on Monday last at the Temple of Muni Swami Ram, Thakordwar. The deceased was 70 years of age at the time of his death, and he had spent most part of his life in Kashmere and Upper India. He was a theosophist and had numberless disciples, who had very great respect for him. He was a very learned man, and had won the love and esteem of his community by whom his death will be greatly regretted.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS CO., LD.—The adjourned meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday at No. 28, Medows Street, Mr. Breul presiding. The report, which has already been published, with the balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to the 31st July last, was adopted; a dividend of Rs. 19 per cent. was declared and Messrs. Lalji Damodas and Lukmidass Vussunjee were re-elected directors. Mr. Furdonjee Ardasir Khershedjee was appointed auditor. The usual compliment to the chairman closed the proceedings.

CRICKET.—A cricket match was played yesterday between the teams of his Highness the Thakore of Wadhwan's team and the Hindu Cricket Club, which ended in a draw in favour of the Thakore's team, who scored 102 runs as against 29 runs by the Hindus at a loss of eight wickets. Another match will be played this morning between the Thakore Saheb's team and the Islam Cricket Club. The play will commence at 9-30 a.m. sharp. Also another match will be played between the Thakore Saheb's team and the Gymkhana to-morrow morning.

SALVATIONISTS DEFYING THE LAW.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent MacDermott, of the A. Division, charged Captain Christo Charan and another Salvationist with playing music after hours in the Fort. The evidence of a police sepoy showed that the two defendants disobeyed police injunctions on the night of the 22nd ultimo in playing in the streets till eight o'clock, which was an hour later than was prescribed in the permit from the Police Commissioner. When the police interfered, a disturbance was created, and an unfortunate sepoy had his head cut open with a stone. Both the accused pleaded guilty, and were fined Rs. 3 each.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The third semi-annual costume entertainment of the above Club will take place at the Back Bay Baths on Saturday afternoon the 19th instant, the following events being on the programme: (1) The Lord Reay Cup—4 Lengths Scratch Race. (2) Two Lengths Handicap. (3) The Watson Cup, diving competition. (4) Two Length Handicap for members who have never won a prize in a swimming race. (5) Two Length Open Scratch Race for a Cup presented by the Bath Company. (6) The Acworth Cup. Two Length Handicap, in full dress, and (7) A Water Polo Match. The Committee have offered suitable prizes for each event, while in all the races the numerous entries promise a good afternoon's sport. It may be added that ladies will be admitted to the entertainment as was the case at the last club races held in March.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—An extensive robbery of jewellery worth Rs. 1,000, and a cheque for Rs. 2,000 was committed at Lanouli about two weeks ago upon Mr. Shepherd, employed in the G. I. P. Railway workshop, who suspected his cook as the culprit. The matter was placed in the hands of Rumzan Chandra Yurzoo, chief constable, G. I. P. Railway Police, for investigation, and he has succeeded in tracing the theft to the cook, in whose possession nearly the whole of the property was found with the exception of a silver watch and a few sundry articles. Another case in which a police ramosee named Dhondee broached a parcel containing Rs. 2,000 in five-franc pieces and sovereigns that was despatched upcountry from the Byculla station has been successfully investigated by the same officer, who communicated with Inspector Jeffries in Bombay, after the guard missed the parcel at Dhond. Both the cook and ramosee are in custody and will be placed for trial before the City Magistrate at Poona.

MUSJID DIRECTORS AND THEIR MOONSHI.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, the matter in which Mahomed Aladin Khatib sought to obtain processes against Mahomed Enoos Hafiz and Abdool Kadur Jitikar in respect of the removal of four keys from the Jooma Musjid, came on for hearing when Mr. Inverarity instructed by Mr. Nanu, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, appeared to show cause against it, and Mr. Balcrishna supported the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity called Mahomed Ismail Mukbhat, one of the directors of the Jooma Musjid, to show that Khatib, the complainant, was a discharged servant, and he had delivered the keys himself to Hafiz, the accused, who had been sent for them by Jitikar, the other director. Mr. Inverarity urged that no offence had been committed and that the case had been given over in consequence of a resolution for the complainant's removal. Mr. Balcrishna contended the entire proceedings of the directors regarding the resolution were informal. The Magistrate thought that the case was more of a civil than a criminal nature and therefore referred the complainant to the Civil Court.

THE statement that the Rawulpindi defence works are expected to be taken in hand so shortly that the Executive Engineer in charge may be recalled from leave to make a beginning upon them is scarcely accurate. No orders have yet been issued on the matter, and consequently no engineer has yet been appointed to carry out the work.

A VEGETARIAN SOCIETY FOR BOMBAY.

ON Sunday last a meeting was held in Church Gate Street, Bombay, with the view to organise a Vegetarian Society. Mr. D. Gostling took the chair.

In opening the proceedings the chairman observed that he had personal experience of the advantages of natural living, which had cured him of the chronic dyspepsia from which he had suffered for over twelve years. Natural living tended to promote good health of body and mind and vigorous old age.

Dr. Daji moved the first resolution referring to the formation of a Vegetarian Society. He said that the Vegetarian Society at Manchester had repeatedly requested their friends in Bombay to form a Vegetarian Society. He thought a society like that would find much useful work to do in educating the native vegetarians in the land in the physiology of digestion and the chemistry of food.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the rules of the society, said that the society would be called "The Natural Living Vegetarian Society," so as to guard against the current misconception that vegetarians had to live upon vegetables alone. They had the use of eggs, milk, nuts, fruits, cereals, and pulses, in addition to vegetables, fish, flesh, and fowl were prohibited. Their use meant the taking of life. Members were not to lose their status in consequence of the occasional use of animal food in exceptional circumstances, but they should avoid fish, flesh, and fowl *as a rule*. When vegetarians come to India they are often told they cannot get proper vegetarian diet. His experience was quite the reverse. In India there is four times the variety of farina, dal, fruits, nuts, and good vegetables than is obtainable in England, but it needs to be skilfully cooked.

Mr. P. R. Mehta said that there were other ways of viewing the vegetarian movement than the hygienic standpoint. Food forms our physical frame. Man is built in body and mind from what he eats. Vegetarian diet promotes calmness and placidity, while animal food developes fierceness of temper and the growth of the animal passions. It was chiefly upon moral considerations that the great sages, rishis, and philosophers of the past recommended a non-flesh diet.

In proposing the appointment of office-bearers, Dr. Bhalchandra made an impressive speech in support of vegetarianism. He urged that man need not be merciless because he is strong. He need not eat flesh because he has canine teeth. Monkeys have canine teeth, nevertheless their food is fruit and nuts. The human frame can be kept strong without the eating of flesh, if the right kind of food is taken from the vegetable kingdom. He appreciated Western civilization, but it brought some evil tendencies to India which needed to be guarded against.

Mrs. Gostling protested that the admireers of British rule were not right in attributing the success of the British Army to their eating beef, since the poor Irishmen and Scotch men who form the bulk of the army were brought up from childhood on potatoes and oatmeal respectively.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. *VS.* ARROW C. C.

THIS match was played on Monday on the ground of the former team and ended in a victory for the Y. M. C. A. by 18 runs in the first innings. The following are the details of the match. The Captain of the Arrow C. C. having won the toss, sent in the Y. M. C. A. to bat. The latter opened their innings by sending in Laxton and Brierley to face the bowling of Parrott and Chitts. Off Parrott's first three balls, 10 runs were scored, 8 having been scored by Laxton by two fine hits to square leg for 4 each and two were byes. At 16, however, Laxton was unfortunately run out. Brierley, who appeared to be well set and was playing a careful game, was also run out after he had scored 11. The only other two men who got into double figures were George, 22, and Martin, 12; and the innings closed for the fairly good total of 86.

The Arrow C. C. entered upon their innings at 1-15 p.m. and by 1-30 p.m., when an adjournment was made for tiffin, three wickets had fallen for 3 runs, thanks to the good bowling of Winckler. On play being resumed, Mason (the not out), with Parrott, came to the wicket, and the latter began scoring almost immediately, hitting the ball all over the field. He scored 32 before he was bowled by Winckler, and the only other two men who got into double figures were Moore and Fernandes who scored 12 each, the innings closing for 68.

At 3-30 p. m. the Y. M. C. A. entered upon their second innings, sending in Shepherd and O'Brien. Both batsmen played steadily, but at 18, Shepherd was caught by Purvis. White, George, and Winckler, who followed, all got into double figures, and the Y. M. C. A. Captain declaring his side's innings at an end when the score had reached 128 for the loss of only 5 wickets.

As there remained half an hour for the call of time, the Arrow C. C. entered upon their second innings and had lost 7 wickets for 16 runs when stumps were drawn.

The following are the scores and bowling analysis:—

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
R Laxton, run out	9		
C Brierley, run out	12		
J Waller, b Parrot l b w	4	b Parrot	17
H Winckler, c Sell, b Parrot	8	c Fernandes, b Chitts	23
W George, c Mason, b Chitts	22	not out	51
J White, b Parrot	3	b Chitts	10
A O'Brien, c Parrot, b Parrot	1	b Sell	11
J MacCarthy, c Purvis, b Fernandes	0		
F Martin, b Chitts	12		
R Shepperd, not out	4	c Purvis, b Chitts	11
J R O'Neil, b Chitts	1		
Extras	10	Extras	5
Total	86	Total	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings B	R	M	W	2nd Innings B	R	M	W
W Parrot	100	41	4	4	65	29	2	1
E Chitts	46	8	3	3	65	46	2	3
Boyne	20	8	0	0	..	..	..	..
W Fernandes	30	19	0	1	17	15	0	0
L Moore	..	..	..	..	10	4	0	0
M Purvis	..	..	..	..	10	10	0	0

ARROW C. C.

First Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M Veevens, b Winckler	0	b Waller	0
H Binks, b Winckler	0	b Winckler	2
F Mason, b White	3	b Winckler	0
W Sell, c O'Brien, b Winckler	0		
W Parrot, b Winckler	32	b Waller	4
L Moore, b Waller	12	b Waller	2
W Fernandes, b Waller	12	not out	1
M Purvis, b Waller	1		
E Chitts, b George	1	stumped Laxton, b Waller	7
A Mason, c Martin, b George	1		
McKinnon, not out	0	b Winckler	0
Extras	6	Extras	1
Total	68	Total	17

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings B.	R.	M.	W.
H Winckler	60	28	3	4	55	11	1	3
W George	32	29	2	2				
J E P White	45	20	2	1				
J Waller	26	5	2	3	35	5	2	4

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered	83	86	68	90	65	49	64	9
Wednesday, Sept. 9	....	....	1	53	1	35	2	77
Total	83	86	70	43	66	84	66	86
Total fall to 9th September 1890	67	80	68	51	70	67	53	77
Total fall to 9th September 1889	64	91	68	19	68	93	62	14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the total return of rainfall at the undermentioned stations for week ending Friday, 4th September, 1891:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	47	25	Nassick	19	76
Raver	18	48	Deolalee	15	82
Nimbora	22	71	Ghoti	72	20
Bhadli	25	15	Nargaon	22	36
Jalgaon	36	69	Warrengaon	23	80
Sirsoli	24	63	Hoodgi	11	34
Mhasawad	27	2	Mohal	17	25
Maheji	24	32	Madha	10	62
Pachora	20	45	Barsi Road	11	35
Kasgaon	25	6	Keim	11	12
Naidongri	22	45	Jehur	12	23
Challisgaon	21	27	Pomalwari	8	3
Nandgaon	14	94	Dexal	11	45
Munmad	18	25	Lanowli	148	84
Lassalgaon	13	72	Dhond	9	29
Kerwadi	11	89	Talegaon	24	51

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall at the following stations on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, being the quantity registered up to 8th September 1891:—

	In.	ct.
Ghadechi	13	96
Dhola	18	95
Jetalsar	28	6

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your Hair is turning Grey or White, or falling off, use the "Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the Hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the Hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GOVERNMENT "ULTIMATUM."

THE *Rast Goftar* writes:—The letter which the Corporation have sent to Government regarding the legal liability of the Municipality to maintain an hospital for infectious diseases is a temperate document, yet strong in the strength of its arguments. It is at once firm and respectful in tone, and in its earnest pleading for the "helpful and sympathetic co-operation" of Government, it breaks forth here and there into a flourish of rhetoric. When Government sent their ultimatum to the Corporation the other day, we took occasion to say that it was only in extreme cases and after all the resources of sweet reasonableness had failed, that the Government should resort to the bludgeon, as a matter of painful necessity; and we see that due prominence has been given to this argument in the letter of the Corporation. They are quite right when they say it is generally believed that the bludgeon clauses of the Municipal Act are intended and reserved for gross culpable and discreditable default. But in the present instance it is argued, and we think justly, that there has been no default whatever.

A PROVINCIAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The *Gujerati* recommends the formation of a Press Association in this presidency. It says:—The present time is a critical one in the history of journalism in India, and we invite our contemporaries to consider most seriously whether the time has not arrived for them to organize a Press Association for this Presidency both with a view to control the erring members of their fraternity and to be able to cope most effectually with a danger that seems to threaten the Indian press at this juncture. We believe an association of printers and publishers is already in existence. Some time ago its intervention proved very useful in averting some police prosecutions against some publishers for obscure and indecent publications on its undertaking that all the objectionable books would be destroyed and their circulation at once stopped. Our Bengali friends have already taken steps to organize an Association, but upon what lines it is to be constituted it is not yet known. Of course there are difficulties in the way. Narrow-minded jealousies and rivalries which have ruined this country in the past have not yet wholly disappeared. There will be some papers which, though they themselves have been denounced as disloyal and seditious by Mr. Seton Karr, will think that they are inimitable specimens of journalistic excellence and will look with disdain upon any movement like the one we have suggested. But recent events in Bombay have shown that the maxim 'union is strength' is after all the best to follow for a conquered country like India.

PARSEES IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The *Gujerat Mitra* observes:—Mr. Wadia's term of office in the Bombay Council having come to a termination, the Council is now without any Parsi member. The Supreme Legislative Council has had no Parsi member since the resignation of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. We sincerely regret that Government should at times present such an unaccountable indifference to the proper representation of minorities. No council, we dare say without any racial prejudice, can be considered complete in its constitution without a recognised leader or two of an advanced and intelligent community like that of the Parsis. And we sincerely trust that the gaps caused in the Provincial and Supreme Council will soon be filled up by the nomination of the most intelligent and public-spirited representatives.

INCONVENIENCES AT THE CHURNEY ROAD STATION.

The *Gujerati* remarks:—We have on several occasions drawn the attention of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities and Government to the serious inconvenience experienced by passengers in buying tickets at the Churney Road station. But we are sorry to find that with the exception of the facility provided for passengers travelling to down stations, nothing has been done to minimise their hardships. There is a wretched little square hole which all sorts of passengers make a tremendous fight for getting near. In the general *melee* that generally ensues, no respectable man or helpless woman can hope to secure a ticket in time. Especially in the rainy season when it is raining in torrents, it is indeed a sight to see how passengers are pushing one another out on the road. There is no sufficient standing room even for the passengers and unless they buy tickets, the policeman cannot of course allow them to give upon the platform. The Grant Road station is far away from the town and almost all the passengers for Gujarat begin their journey at the Churney Road station. It is nothing short of disgraceful that the Company cannot make better arrangements for the sale of tickets. The station-master, when the matter is referred to him, is good enough to admit the existence of the serious hardships experienced by passengers, but he says that, as the authorities do not take any notice of the matter, he is helpless.

SANITATION AMONG THE HINDUS.

The *Mahratta*, in commenting on Surgeon-Major Hendley's paper on sanitation in the native States, says:—We think we can say without fear of contradiction that what the Major calls ceremonial cleanliness refers to individual sanitation. In this matter of individual cleanliness we yield to none. The Hindus from the lowest castemen to the highest are equal, if not superior to any community, in the matter of individual cleanliness. Being individually clean our houses and villages were never allowed to be dirty. But this function has been taken away from us by our paternal Government, and corporate bodies have been created to look after communal cleanliness with the result that this work is perfunctorily done. There is however a change for the better. We are now considered to be competent to look after our own sanitation and every year we are improving. Our ceremonial cleanliness, our joint family living, and, above all, our religion will now help us to restore the old proverbial cleanliness to our houses and towns provided Government let us alone and not force their ideas of sanitation upon us.

POONA AND THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The *Mahratta* is very glad to note that every body has taken very kindly to the new industrial movement, which Poona has had the honor of initiating the Industrial Association and the Industrial Conference. Though there is a little difference of opinion as to the work done by the Conference, there appears to be perfect agreement on the point that the movement is not started even a day too early. Every body also appears to have agreed to the fact that the tone of the proceedings was commendably moderate and the demands reasonable. Both the Bombay dailies, however, find fault with the locale of the movement. They say that the city of Poona has never been known to be of industrial importance; the citizens of Poona, according to them, have never shown any spirit of enterprize, nor have they ever shown examples of generosity. Our contemporaries may not be wrong in their facts. But we surely feel that their inferences are open to question. If Poona Brahmins are spoken of as adept in suggesting new ideas, and if they can lucidly place them before their friends in the Province, if not in the Empire, we may be excused for saying that of all others it is the Poona Brahmins that have best claims to hold conferences and congresses-gatherings, the principal function of which is the ventilation of ideas. We do not, however, wish to fight over a controversy that will bear no fruit. If a place better suited for such work is suggested, and if leaders there undertake the duty, Poona will very cheerfully give way, if there is good chance that by the change of centre the movement will gain in strength. Suffice it to say *for the present* that the best claims Poona can put forth to undertake such works are that amongst its citizens it has men who have ideas and who have also the means and facilities to successfully carry them out with the help of the Province.

TEE HON. MR. RANADE AND HIS POONA CRITICS.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks: In connection with the excellent paper which the Hon. Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade read before the Industrial Conference, he has been the victim of some very insolent and rabid writing in two of the Poona papers. They roundly charge him with misrepresentation and cowardly conduct, and speak of him in language which we cannot but characterize as highly disgraceful. If there is any one man in Poona who deserves to be treated with all possible respect it is the Hon. Mr. Ranade. It is Mr. Ranade who is the maker of all the "activities" of which Poona boasts to be "the centre," a fact which Poona at least ought not to ignore. One shudders to think of the utter want of reverence for age, learning, and public service displayed by these organs of the Poona reactionists. If the Government of India's resolution on moral education needs to be enforced any where, it is in the Poona schools, where the young generation is in great danger of being contaminated with the spirit of immorality which pervades some of their elders. A school of politicians has grown up there, who mistake irreverence for independence, abuse for argument, and tall talk about antiquity for patriotism. It is this class of people who are most noisy against any sensible reform, and the loudest in claiming political privileges, which they themselves are not slow to proclaim they are not fit for, when there is any danger of a screw being put upon them.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth, Parity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp and Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH-ELIXIR, which is both a perfect Dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Eiffel Tower, 2,062 tons, Captain W M Dodd, sailed yesterday for Singapore, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain F A Lovell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c., with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain J Lovell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,030 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 41 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D Balduino, Captain A. Cruciani, sailing to-day:—For Genoa—Mr. M. Fosetta; Dr. Alvares; Mr. Alvares; Mr. and Mrs. Noronha; Mr. Herman Buhle; Mr. Noronha; Miss Noronha; Mr. Alvares; Master Crispiano; Master Britto and European servant; Mr. Leuherngger and 3 deck passengers. For Port Said—6 deck passengers. For Suez—1 deck passenger. For Aden—19 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rannoch	1172	Faye	A	B I S N Co
" Mobile	916	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co
" Mt. Labonan	1555	Nelson	E	W & A Graham & Co
" La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	F	Maritime Co
I G S Magdala	..	......	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Kaveri	..	......	L	Shepherd & Co
" Neera	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
" Cy of Dundee	2612	Halley	O	Sir C Forbes & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 41·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Clyde	2198	Parfitt	1	P & O S N Co
" D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
" Bisagno	1498	Baccarani	4	F Bozzoni
" Rohilla	2174	Tocque	5	P & O S N Co
" Teheran	1681	Hall	6	P & O Co
Barque Valiant	1582	Valiant	10	H A H Abdoola
S.S. Kirby Hall	1759	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Barq Glen Caladh 494 Lamont
S.S. Kapurthala 674 Rothwell M Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Scindia (s)	Mitchell	Calcutta, Aug. 10.
	H M S Redbreast	Breedy	Karachi, Sept. 7.
	Persia (s)	Hutchinson	Liverpool, Aug. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Ebro (s)	Morgan	Hull, &c.
	Mobile (s)	Hardcastle	Jedda, &c.
	Sts. of Magellan (s)	Clark	Calcutta.
	Bua Pan (Bq)	Berndet	Bangkok.
	Eiffel Tower (s)	Dodd	Singapore.
	Pachumba (s)	Lovel	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Calder, Lovell, for Persian Gulf.
" D. Balduino, Craciani, for Genoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Java, for Karachi, &c.
" Kt. Commander, for Antwerp.
" Persia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
4 Angerton s ....Morris ....Java, Aug 21.
Sirdhana s ....Black ....Bombay, Aug 21.
C. Macgregor s ....Miller ....Liverpool, July 18.
Arabia s ....Hilliart ....Liverpool, Aug 1.
E. Abbey ship ....Crotty ....Liverpool, June 10.
5 Pentakota s ....Garru ....Singapur, Aug 24.

DEPARTURES.

September 4.—Steamers Danera, Lanark and Hochheimer.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
5 Putiala s .... Negapatam.
Clan Macpherson s... ...... Calcutta.
7 Secundra s .... Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
4 Wardha s .... Bombay.
Pundua s .... Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—25 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Britannia s—19 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Armenia s—38 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Kangra s—23 cases sherrywine, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Peshawur s—31 cases portwine, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Clyde s—8 cases medicine, B Callianjee; 2 packages stationery, H Abdoolally.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—101 packages brown papers, S A S Dawool; 166 barrels alum, S Rowjee; 26 casks alizarine dye, R Petamber; 15 cases matches and 500 barrels alum, Owen and Okell; 45 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy; 20 bales straw boards, M Girdhurdass.

FROM CHARENTE.

Clyde s—51 cases brandy, Dinshaw Pestonjee.

FROM BATOUM.

Ganges s—1,000 cases kerosine oil, V Ebrahim and Co: 10,000 cases kerosine oil, Sir Tharia Topan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—32 bales skins and 85½ cwts mussoor, W and A Graham and Co; 8 bales skins, and 4 bales hides, R Kaderbhoy; 12 cwts fennelseed, M Ruttonsee; 10½ cwts ivory, M H Adowjee; 8 bales skins, S Moloobhoy and Co; 36 bales skins, E Gangjee and Co; 15 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 25 bales skins, Volkart Brothers; 1½ cwts gum and 3 cwts peacock feathers, L Meral ly and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Iran s—7,420 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Commander s—6,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—55 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 tons old iron, R Tyabjee and Co.

Teheran s—75 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 8 cwts goods horns, 1½ cwts moyee teeth, 7½ cwts gall and 37 cwts medicine, M M Essabhoy; 375 cwts onions, R Megjee; 25 cases condiments, D Merwanjee and Co; 39 cwts jardaloo, Quan Lun Esoo; 30 cwts cloves and 18 cwts buddum, L Soorji; 44 bales twist, The Presidency Mills and Co.

Rohilla s—50 cwts onions, Hajee A Aboo; 30 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 75 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 67½ chests opium, N J Abraham; 8 chests opium, J Nowrojee; 45 chests opium, C Ebram; 45 chests opium, M H Esac Ellias; 7 chests opium, Sassoon David J. and Co; 10 chests opium, P F Talati; 28½ chests opium, Sorabjee S Talati and Co; 115 chests opium, The P and O Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 30½ chests opium, L Chuttoo; 51 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmaljee and Co; 58 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co; 15 chests opium, Tata and Co; 15 chests opium, F N Postwalla.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—113 cwts sandlewood chips, C Ebrahim; 200 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 200 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 87 chests opium, N J Abraham; 8 chests opium, E J Abraham; 6½ chests opium; C Ebram; 11 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 32½ chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 34 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 18 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 300 cwts sandlewood chips, F M Chinoy; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 3 chests opium, Goolabrai Kedarwal; 51 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 2 chests opium, Hiralal Ramgopal.

Bisagno s—195 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—100 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

45-91—M H Khan—Mahomed bin Bappoo Kaji vs Hassum Vulud Bhawa Thakoor and others—Bhaishunker and K. Part heard.
59-90—Crawford, B and Co—Rajoomal and another vs Memon Hajee Hubib Ahmed—K J Mantri.
433-90—Conroy and C—Esmael Nance vs Kermally Khakeebhoy P—Little, S F and N.
36-90—Thackoordas, D and C—Ellapa Ballaram vs Yenkoo Balloo and others.
505-89—Payne, G and S, and In person—Vullibhoy Khambhoy and others vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy and others—Pestonjee R and K, C and B—M D and J, C B B and B J C C.
632-90—Ardaseer H and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim and others vs Sayajee Assana.
45-90—Crawford B and Co—A H Reid and another vs Bazonjee Jehangeer Buxey—Khandarao M.
693-90—Little S F and N—C A Turner vs Bai Labai Thakordas, D and C.
112-91—Tyebjee and D—Joshee Hurry Rattonsee vs Tookaram Ramjee and others—In person—Shaik, W and S.
122-91—Macfarlane E and H—Morarjee Jootha and others vs Wagjee Mooljee—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

57-78—Conroy and B—Bai Manoobai vs Dossa Morarjee and others—Thakerdas, D and C.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

579-90—Little, S F and N—Bezonjee Nowrojee Bamjee vs Shapoorjee Sheriarjee Madon—Ardeshir, H and D.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

338-89—Tyebjee and D—Munguldas Tapidas vs Suddanand Essoba.
183-87—Shamrao P—(For pauper)—Thakubai vs Manchabai—Wadia and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

674-90—J C Cama—For pauper—Amina Bibee vs Shaik Adum bin Shuboodin—Wadia and G.
240-87—J C Cama—Hurrilall Jumnadas vs. Mooljee Giga and others—Wadia and G—P R and K and M E and H.
517-90—Nanu and H—Allibhoy Jeewanjee and others vs Shake Tyebhoy Abdoolabhoy—Payne, G and S.
428-90—E Wilkin—Nensey Dewjee and another vs Bai Gungabai—Payne G and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Tudor, 2nd Lt, Bo, RA, of leave, from Calcutta.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Ensor, Capt, Ms, XII R L, proceeding to England, from Bangalore.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Jervis, Surgeon-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Mhow.
Congdon, Capt, Bengal, 1st R M, Fusirs, proceeding to England, from Shahjahanpur.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Cole, Col, Erinpura Irregular Force, off leave, to Rajputana.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Hickie, Lieut, Bengal, R H A, to join, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE,
COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 10th September, 1891.

1. There will be gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 5-45 p.m., to-day.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON.
L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 10th September, 1891.

1. Lieut.-Col. The Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, having returned from leave of absence, has assumed command of the Regiment.

2. The Colaba Range will be available for practice on Saturday next, the 12th instant, and every alternate Saturday at 3-30 p.m., until further orders.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SIMLA, Aug. 31st.

The Commander-in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut F W B Gray, Offg Wing Officer, 17th Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

19th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut G H Bell, King's Own Scottish Borderers, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

45th Sikhs.—Lieut L C Fryer, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjt vice Lacy vacated on promotion to Captain.

It is notified for information that the following officers who attended the course of Veterinary instruction at Simla, have qualified as stated against their names and that certificates will be issue to them in due course:—Major W B Williams, 2nd Battn, Wiltshire Regt; Major W B Wilson, Bengal S C; Major W G Bowyer, Royal Engrs; Capts B Duff, Indian S C, C R M O'Brien, 1st Battn, E L Regt; J Dallas, Royal Engr; R Tremeine, R A; Lieuts W H Fasken, Indian S C; C H Kilner, R H A; C J Blunt, R A; and H C Oldnall-Russell, R A. With credit.—2nd Lieuts N E B Bellairs, R A; and R L Morris, 1st Dragoon Guards.

Lieut G S F Napier, 2nd Battn, Royal Sussex Regt, is detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Qrmr-Genl's Dept.

The undermentioned passed the Lower Standard examination on the 6th July, 1891:—2nd Lieut C G Stewart and C De Sausmarez, R A; T R Maclachlan, 2nd Battn, Border Regt; and Private F W Dixon, 5th Lancers.

The undermentioned officer passed in the Parvatiya (colloquial):—Lieut the Hon'ble C G Bruce, 1st Battn 5th Gurkha Rifles.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt W R De-la-P. Lloyd, 1st Battn, Suffolk Regt, is directed to proceed to England, by one of the first troopships, to take up the Adjutancy of the 3rd (Militia) Battn, Suffolk Regt.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut H H Prince, C V A L E A of Scheleswig-Holstein, G C B, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is extended to the 6th October.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—16th Lancers.—Capt J Oswald, for eighty-seven days, on private affairs.

Medical Staff.—Surgn J R Dodd, MB, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

9th Bengal Lancers.—Surgn-Major E Palmer, to Simla, on private affairs, to 31st October, 1891.

40th Bengal Infantry—Lieut O W Carey, to Bombay, for six months, to study the native languages.

MADRAS GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 1.

Mr J Sturrock, CS, has been granted by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India an extension of ten days' special leave.

Surg A E Grant, Acting Assist Physician, General Hospital, is appointed to act as Chemical Examiner to Govt without prejudice to his own duties, during the absence of Surg-Major T H Pope, MD, on leave.

Mr J Sturrock, CS, Mr W Merrett, Presidency Postmaster, Madras, and Brig-Surg A L Hackett, have been permitted by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave.

Mr H W Lushington, Police Dept, has been premitted by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr C T Hansman, BA, First Junior Assist Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to be Second Senior Assist Professor, Presidency College, acting during the absence on furlough of M R R M Seshagiri Sastriyar.

The Rev W Wace, Chaplain, St Thomas' Mount, is granted privilege leave for one month from or after the 7th Sept 1891.

The Rev C E Whiteley, MA, is appointed to act as Chaplain of St Thomas' Mount with Pallavaram during the absence of the Rev W Wace on leave.

Mr H T D Sweet, Assist Conservator of Forests, Madras, has been granted by the Right Hon the Secy of State an extension of six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate.

The Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major H D Cook to be a Municipal Commissioner of the Municipality of Madras for the Eighth Div.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col J C Doveton, Lieut E P Wood, Indian Staff Corps, and Lieut R F Sorsbie, R E, have been permitted by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India to return to duty.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India:—Col C J Smith, RE, 6 months, m c; Lieut U W Evans, R E, 6 months, m c; Lieut E W Harris, Indian Staff Corps, 10 days, u p a.

Capt H Lawson, Indian Staff Corps, 14th Madras Infy, has returned from furlough out of India, and rejoined his appointment on the 11th Aug 1891.

Lieut J H Whitehead, Whltshire Regt, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England (m c) Pension service—3rd year, commenced 2nd Aug 1890.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—

Surg P C H Strickland, Indian Medical Service, for one year Pension service—4th year, commenced 18th Dec 1890.

Surg W Molesworth, Indian Medical Service, for 182 days Pension service—2nd year, commenced 27th June 1897.

The following promotion is made, subject, to H M's approval:—To be Capt—Lieut C Chamier, from 1st Sept 1891.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.—Mr C W Martin is appointed to be Capt; Mr D G Hatchell is appointed to be Second-Lieut; and Lance-Sergt E V Dupen is appointed to be Second-Lieut.

Madras Railway Volunteers.—Mr L S Moss is appointed to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy.

Madras Volunteer Guards.—Second-Lieut J S Cook is permitted to resign his commission at his own request.

Madras Volunteer Guards—Capt (Honorary Major) F O Shermon is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

A FRENCH lady has left to the Academy of Sciences a considerable sum for the foundation of a prize to be paid over to any person, without distinction of nationality, who can satisfactorily prove that he or she has been able to make a sign to a planet and that that sign has been answered. "The planet Mars is expressly excluded," says the testatrix, "as that is too well known already." Claimants from the chosen homes of esoteric Buddhism will probably not be wanting. But will they pass the test imposed? The *Figaro* is responsible for the statement that this bequest is good according to French law. A Paris Correspondent tells us that the will has been laid before the Academy, who will decide shortly whether they can accept it. It is thought that the legacy would have certainly been refused by the Academy and made over to the relatives of the testatrix, if this had been the only proviso; but by a second clause she directs that until such a system be devised the interest of the money shall be devoted every five years to rewarding the astronomer who during that period shall have contributed most to our knowledge of the major and minor planets. This may ensure the acceptance of the legacy by the Academy when the matter comes to be discussed after the vacation.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·673	Calm	1	85·1	78·1	91	0·22	23·18	+0·25
Agra	29·641	S E	4	82·6	75·9	95	3·75	22·38	−3·51
Cawnpore	29·633	S E	7	88·0	80·1	91	0·34	34·49	..
Allahabad	29·648	E S E	8	91·0	79·6	89	...	40·25	+11·47
Jhansi	29·567	E	2	80·4	75·7	91	2·03	25·09	−3·09
Jacobabad	29·605	S	3	108·5	76·8	57	..	0·42	−2·46
Karachi	29·722	W N W	15	86·0	76·8	80	..	0·01	−5·93
Ajmere	29·729	Calm	3	82·8	75·5	83	9·81	5·90	−13·99
Deesa	29·753	W	13	97·5	77·7	80	..	10·99	−12·79
Rajkote	29·782	W	13	90·9	72·3	80	..	23·72	−2·75
Veraval	29·802	W	15	82·8	75·8	87	0·33	22·62	..
Neemuch	29·715	W S W	9	85·3	71·6	89	0·18	16·50	−10·74
Indore	29·739	W	8	83·0	71·6	85	..	22·05	−4·72
Saugor	29·614	W S W	12	79·3	70·6	95	0·29	45·74	+10·77
Jubbulpur	29·687	W S W	6	80·4	73·6	92	0·08	51·01	+1·32
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	29·731	S W	7	87·2	76·8	76	..	23·65	−1·47
Raipur	29·708	W S W	13	83·0	74·1	79	..	40·06	−2·22
Nagpoor	29·730	W S W	11	80·9	72·9	85	0·01	29·68	−8·60
Amraoti	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..
Akola	29·772	W S W	12	88·1	70·8	74	..	16·36	−9·36
Surat	29·805	W	L	89·0	78·0	83	..	55·21	+19·40
Malegaon	29·837	W S W	12	89·3	70·3	92	0·15	12·83	−3·90
Bombay	29·863	W S W	20	81·0	75·4	81	2·61	66·66	+1·65
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·872	W N W	16	79·8	68·5	73	..	12·54	−2·38
Sholapore	29·873	W S W	9	88·2	70·5	72	..	14·75	−5·77
Ratnagiri	29·894	W S W	12	84·9	73·4	78	..	84·65	−10·48
Belgaum	29·916	W N W	3	76·8	62·9	92	..	33·74	+1·47
Goa	29·919	W	15	81·1	76·9	79	0·07	51·24	..
Karwar	29·930	W	2	84·2	73·8	93	..	66·70	−39·63
Mangalore	29·971	Calm	2	91·3	71·9	98	0·53	77·61	−22·14
Calicut	29·970	N N W	6	86·3	74·0	81	0·02	71·62	−9·32
Cochin	29·986	Calm	M	87·3	74·6	89	0·18	55·04	−13·52
Bangalore	29·992	W	8	85·2	63·9	83	0·10	14·02	−0·87
Secunderabad	29·838	W S W	13	87·2	69·8	69	..	11·48	−9·30
Masuliptm	29·802	W N W	6	98·7	84·0	57	...	14·91	−5·27
Bellary	29·910	W	13	91·0	70·9	66	..	4·10	−2·75
Cuddapah	29·883	W N W	..	97·1	77·4	59	..	9·08	−4·70
Madras	29·835	W N W	18	99·3	80·1	62	..	4·57	−8·27
Coimbatore	29·931	S W	8	90·3	69·8	60	..	2·66	−2·00
Trichinopoly	29·895	W N W	12	99·1	76·4	65	...	7·05	−1·71
Negapatam	29·872	W S W	4	99·1	77·2	61	...	2·01	−6·85
Colombo, (8th Sept.)	30·003	S W	12	84·0	77·5	75	0·18	18·61	−2·07

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H.=1·20 (81·00); E. G. H.=1·53 (70·43); G. T. H.=1·35 (69·85); C. P.=2·64 (66·65).
In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes during the past 24 hours have been generally small and irregular in all parts of the Indian region, except at Allahabad, where a rapid rise has taken place. Readings are very low at Jhansi and continue to be steadily high in Ceylon. The baric gradients are steep over nearly the whole country and the isobars indicate that the storm which was yesterday somewhere in the neighbourhood of Jhansi or Saugor is now central over Jhansi. The barometer reads above the average in Mysore and at almost all stations in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and below it in other districts, the defficiency being considerable at Jhansi. Winds over the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and Berar are affected by the storm and are moving cyclonically round the depression. In other districts, however, a westerly to north-westerly current generally prevails. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Veraval, Deesa, Rajkot, Raipur, Nagpur Akola, Bombay, Goa, Ratnagiri, Secunderabad, Bellary; Madras and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 16 at Nagpur, Rajkot, Karachi and Bombay, 14 at Indore and 12 at Deesa, Raipur, Goa and Bellary. The maximum temperature variations are generally small and irregular, except at Deesa, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam (4° to 8° above the normal), and at Raipur, Nagpur, Ajmere, Jhansi, Agra and Delhi (5° to 10° below the normal). The highest maximum was 108° at Jacobabad. Nights are 4° to 7° hotter than usual at Masulipatam and Khandwa, but elsewhere the night temperature is fairly normal. The lowest temperature last night was 63° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Ajmere, Deesa, Delhi and Agra, but elsewhere it has changed by small amounts generally. The skies are densely clouded in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Deesa, Indore, Bombay, Cochin and Sholapur and partially so in most other districts. Rain has fallen in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces (except at Allahabad), Rajputana, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and also at Veraval, Saugor, Jubulpore, Neemuch, Nagpur, Bombay, Malegaon and Goa. The principal amounts received are 3·75 at Agra, 2·65 at Bombay, 2·03 at Jhansi and a little more than three fourths of an inch at Ajmere and Veraval. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast continues to be moderately steeper than usual, while that between Karwar and Bombay has diminished somewhat, but is still nearly twice its average strength. Although the gradient is favourable other conditions are not so and therefore only light to moderate local showers are to be expected on the West Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Porbandar. The storm centre lies over Jhansi and the weather in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, the North-West Provinces, Gujarat, on the North Konkon and Kathiawar Coasts as well as over the greater part of the Central Provinces is more or less disturbed and more rain is likely in all those districts. The baric gradients are steep over the greater part of the country and fresh to strong winds are likely generally. In Sind and the Madras Presidency, little or no rain is likely at present. This depression is likely to give fresh to strong winds accompanied with rain on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Porbandar, and it shows a tendency to move in a north-westerly direction.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

The barometer decreased quickly in part of Lower Burma and increased quickly over Allahabad and neighbourhood; elsewhere changes and depression were noticed yesterday, and still lies near Nowgong, and fresh depression is appearing over the Bay. The winds are westerly over the Peninsula and easterly over the Bengal and up the Gangetic plain, and feebly cyclonic over the North Bay. The force is light in Northern India, but strong in Bombay, and fresh in several Western, Central and Southern stations. The variations of mean temperature from normal, and moderate except in Madras, where there is considerable excess. Rain is general in Burma and part of the Central parts of India, absent from the Punjab and Madras, and scantily scattered over other parts of India. The fall is moderately heavy in west of North-West Provinces and at Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 8th September 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·776
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·858
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·6
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	455
Fall of Rain	2·77
Total fall during month	13·25
" year	66·85
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th September	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

THE London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* hears that the committee of the Royal Naval Exhibition has been approached by the Commissioners of the World's Fair with a view to obtaining the model of the Victory for exhibition at Chicago after we have done with it, and that the bargain, if it is not already completed, is not far from completion at a price which is very little under the original cost. We have the identical Victory itself, and have not much use for the model, and it is not an easy thing to keep anywhere, unless the Chelsea hospital should desire for its own purposes to have it retained within its grounds.

"A clean thing is kindly." 'Tis plain that a charm is added to things cleaned by SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it in your next house-cleaning. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Bombay.

MORENAS and Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS. Presentation Articles for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN. In great variety.

COLABA.—PORTION of a BUNGALOW; four Rooms; situation good. Rent low. Apply, Mr. FLOWER, House Agent.

FRENCH SALAD OIL, Pure, in Fancy bottles, each As. 12, per doz. Rs. 7-8; French Olives in bottles, each As. 5; and French Capers in bottles, each As. 4. PEARSE & Co., Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, &c., on account of the first Purchaser at Crawford and Co's Rooms, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a MEDICAL MAN to accompany a Steamer up to the Persian Gulf. Apply JAMES, MACKINTOSH and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED a GRADUATE, as a Teacher, for the New High School. Apply at once to the HEAD MASTER.

WANTED TWO PARSEES for South-Africa, with fair knowledge of English and Gujrati. Salary Rs. 60. Free Boarding and Lodging. Security Rs. 2,000. Apply to BAMONJEE H. MATABHOY, 91, Meadow Street.

WANTED an experienced TRAVELLER in Beer and Spirits. European preferred. Must have previous experience. Apply "20," care of this paper.

WANTED an experienced and efficient MILL MANAGER, having a thorough knowledge of Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. Apply to "K.," enclosing certificates, care of this Paper.

WANTED a First-Class PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER; must be a good Vignetter and able to take charge. Salary according to merit. Apply to SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR, near Cama Bag, Grant Road, from 7 to 10 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m.

WANTED—For the Management of a well established business on the Malabar Coast—a thoroughly competent and reliable EUROPEAN ASSISTANT. One with a knowledge of shipping preferred. None need apply without first-rate references to "B.," care of this Office.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

FOR SALE.—Six Platt's Roller Cards, 40 inches diameter. Can be seen at work in the Coorla Mills. For particulars, apply to the MANAGER or to J. COWASJEE JEHANGHEER and CO.

FOR SALE.—Handsome French-built Miniature BROUGHAM, price Rs. 800. Bombay-built VICTORIA, price 550. Both carriages fitted with brake and practically new. Apply "N.," care of this Office.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

TASTELESS Aperient Gelatin-Coated Catharlic Liver Pills, highly recommended by eminent Physicians as very effective against obstinate constipation. May be taken with perfect confidence.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians (25 years established), 30, Meadow Street, Fort.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

HAVING an Experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.
DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to disposes to immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.
5-TON LIFTING CRANES DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS PILE DRIVERS
IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:— ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

4 cases white shirtings.
2 " white check dorias.
1 case khaki dress brocades.
5 cases Turkey-red piece-goods.
8 bales scarlet long ells.
5 " grey mulls and jacconets.
4 " grey dhooties and sarees.
On account of the concerned, ex. s.s. Ellora—
V R—1 case bones.
V R—7 bundles bones.
L T—1 case bones.
1 bale country-dyed coloured piece-goods.
On account of the concerned—
10 bales grey shirtings, No. 999.
10 do do No. 345.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the undermentioned goods by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Calidas Jutha—
About 2 bales greyshirtings, 35 by 37½-38 yards.
" 38 " " 35 by 37½ "
" 5 " " 34 by 37½ "
" 1 bale " 41 by 37½ "
On account and at the risk of Mr. Umersey Govind—
About 22 bales grey fitted shirtings, 40-1 by 37-37½ yards.
" 2 " bordered " 35 by 37½ "
On account and at the risk of Mr. Topan Eduljee—
About 51 bales grey shirtings, 46 by 37½-38 yards.
" 1 " " 35 by 38 "

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, September 10, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of ⅛ per cent in Consols at 95⅛; but the market rates of discount were lower by ⅜ per cent. on short London Bills, and by ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1⅝ and 3 per cent., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106¾. Bar Silver was again ⅛d. per oz., dearer at 45⅛d.; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents., at £77⅛ for the former and £76¼ for the latter. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4 15-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 96¼. Exchange on London was centime higher, at fcs. 25·31. Silver in New York was half a cent dearer at 98¼ cents., with Exchange unchanged at 4·85 dollars.

The Wheat Market was quiet at a further decline of ½d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 5d., and 8s. 1½d. per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively. The Linseed Markets was flat, but quotations for Bombay seed still come unaltered at 42s. 3d. on the spot, and 43s. 6d. to arrive, for quarter, Ex-Quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady yesterday; Surats firms; and Arrivals quiet; the total sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 East Indian. American spot and arrival prices were unaltered, the only change being in Broach, which advanced 1-16d. per lb. in all grades. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market remained quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid Uplands gave way 1-16 cent. at 8⅞; and December Futures were 26 cents. lower, at 9·03 cents., in presence of heavier Receipts. The Arrivals at the U. S. Ports were 39,000 bales for two days; and the figures for the first few days of the new season compare as follows with those of the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday and Tuesday's Receipts	39,000	48,000	34,400
Three days' Receipts ...	52,000	64,000	47,100

Our local Cotton Market has become dull in tone, but prices are still quoted as before. Hardly any fresh business has transpired to-day, exporters having taken only 200 bales of Westerns, at Rs. 150; while the purchases for Mill account sum up but 550 bales, of which 400 were Julgaum, at Rs. 156-65; the balance being made up of 100 Naggur, at Rs. 161; and 50 Broach at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been taken to only a small extent for Export to-day, and the tone of both markets is quiet, but prices show no change in any description.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,203	bales
Wheat	40,682	cwts.
Linseed	1,588	"
Rapeseed	4,463	"
Ground nuts	513	"
Castor seed	642	"

FREIGHTS are weak. There are few takers except at lower rates; but owners are not yet disposed to meet the market with a reduction sufficient to induce business, and there is consequently little or nothing doing.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but steady at an advance of 1-32d. on yesterday's rates in presence of the higher quotations for Silver, chronicled above, but with a very limited business passing. Forward drawing rates are 1-32d. per month higher than current quotations, the latter closing this evening as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 9-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 13-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·83½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, though not active, has been steady at an advance of 1-16 per cent. on last evening's final rates, closing quotations for Fours being 107 15-16 for cash, 107 1-16 for this month's settlement, and 107½ for the October account. 106, nominal is still quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES have been quiet, the only movement having been in Cotton Mill Scrip which continues out of favour, and in a few instances there has been a further decline in rates at our quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 8.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 8.

The P and O Company's steamer Pekin, arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 8.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Pandora, from Hongkong, left this for Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, SEPT, 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nizam, (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PENANG, SEPT. 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thibet (extra) left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3⅞

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 15-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	96¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅛
4½ per cent. "	76¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¾
Bar Silver	45⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for Guatemala only will be accepted at senders' risk.

Mails for Persian Gulf except for Gwadur, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi at 7 a.m., Thursday 10.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted between Yeh and Tavoy.

Saigon reports communication interrupted with Bangkok.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th September, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	1	..
Teheran	9	1	26 p.m.	..	21
Suez	9	2	30 p.m.	..	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 9th September, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	42	..	6
" Kurrachee	..	15	..	3
" Madras	..	56	..	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 5th September 1891:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	1,18,773	3,48,384	5,032	4,72,189
Corresponding week last year open 1,439½ miles..	..	....	....	4,96,732

Increase..........Rs. ....
Decrease.......... 24,543

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—September 5, at No 14, Store Road, Ballygunge, the wife of H V Allen, H M B P S, of a daughter.

FOLLIT—August 30, at Ranchi, the wife of G Roy Follit, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WATHEN—THOMPSON—August 29, at St John's Church, Trichinopoly, by the Rev J H Dodson, Margaret Caroline (Daisy,) elder daughter of Colonel Ross Thompson, Royal Engineers, to Henry Arthur Douglas, elder son of the late G H Wathen, M L C, Natal, and Bexhill, Sussex.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1891.

THE proposal lately made that the Bombay Mills should until the end of the year suspend work on eight days in the month has met with wide acceptance amongst the millowners. Fifty-three of the sixty-three mills at work in Bombay have signed an agreement to close; four others have promised; in one case a reference has been made to Europe; two are uncertain, and only one, an old mill whose consent or refusal would be of equally little importance, has declined. The millowners have thus made a nearer approach to unanimity than upon any previous proposal of the kind, and it may be taken as a practical certainty that in a few days short time will be adopted, and will continue until the new Act, with its statutory obligation of four close days a month, comes into operation at the beginning of the new year. The position and immediate prospects of the trade, it appears to us, abundantly warrant such a step. Not that the outlook is in any way as serious as the state of the share list just now would seem to indicate. That, it should be understood, is at least as much due to speculation as to any widespread distrust in the prospects of the trade, for the present quotations are in many cases far below what shares would be worth even if the state of the industry were desperate. The signs of a reaction against the recent sharp decline have already set in, and the reaction should certainly not be checked by the prudent resolution which the millowners are about to take. For what is the present situation? It is true that the stocks of unsold and uncleared yarns in China are large. On the 6th of August last year—the latest date for which particulars in both years are available—there were 30,014 bales unsold at Hongkong and 50,000 uncleared; on the same date this year the unsold stocks in the same port amounted to 38,916 bales, and the uncleared to 32,000—a diminution in the latter year which, so far as it goes, is noteworthy. At Shanghai last year there were eight thousand bales unsold and the same number uncleared; on the 6th of August this year the unsold and uncleared stocks in that port were 40,000 and 26,000 respectively. It will thus be seen that so far as Hongkong itself is concerned there has been a diminution of nine thousand bales in the total stock on hand. But it will be better to deal with China as a whole, and so dealing with it the result is that the stocks on hand, unsold and uncleared, on the 6th of last month, amounted to 134,916 bales, or nearly thirty-nine thousand bales in excess of the stocks on hand a year before. The surplus is large, but there is no warrant whatever for interpreting it as a sign that the consuming power of the China markets has been checked. The Bombay "Yellow Book" for 1890-91 which we reviewed the other day mentioned that the yarn exports from Bombay to China in the year showed an increase of three and-a-half crores of pounds, or 87,500 bales. If the purchasing power of the Chinese had diminished, or even remained stationary, the growth in stocks would have been much larger than it has been. The addition to the exports was nearly equivalent to three months' shipments at last year's average rate—say 30,500 bales,—while the stocks were little more than a month's shipments in excess of what they were a year ago.

It is clear then that whatever our difficulties may be we have not to deal with a diminishing market. The Chinese demand has not grown as rapidly as the means of meeting it, but it is growing, and it is a reasonable inference from the experience of past years, as well as from the evidence of the later consular reports from China, that it will not be long in overtaking it. Meanwhile the distributing channels—those intermediate between the mills and the consumer—are congested, and the millowners are naturally anxious to stimulate a flow of trade through them at a more nearly normal rate than that at which it has moved of late. Prices have fallen to a point at which, until stocks have been reduced and a new demand sets in, it must be exceedingly difficult, despite the unprecedented cheapness of money, to maintain a margin between cost of material and production and price of yarn. In May 1888 twenties were selling in Hongkong at 7¼ annas a pound; they are now at 5¾ annas, and so long as stocks remain in their present proportions no improvement in prices can be looked for. Buyers have held back, not only because their stocks are large, but because, as is always the case in a falling market, they have looked for a still further reduction in prices. Now a curtailment of production would immediately exercise an influence on both these factors. The expectation of a further fall in prices would at once cease, and buyers, under the stimulus of a demand from the interior which would at once diminish stocks, would re-enter the market under something like the old healthy conditions. Confidence would be given to sellers, and buyers would feel that the game was no longer in their own hands. Ordinarily, of course, economic theory has a good deal to say in deprecation of short time working as a means of reviving a languid industry. The usual objections may be conveniently summed up in this way. By reducing the hours or the days of work the output certainly will be reduced, and to the extent of the reduction, other things, being equal, demand will be stimulated. But inasmuch as certain inevitable permanent charges—such as interest on capital laid out in buildings and plant, insurance, wages of supervision and management, office expenses and so on—continue at their normal rate, while the product of the establishment as a whole is reduced, other things are not equal, and the net result of short time is to make things worse instead of better. This is the familiar way of stating the objection to proposals such as that now under consideration. But the newer economy is more elastic than that which it succeeds, and some of its teachers—Professor Marshall, for example—are careful to say that while it is their function to lay down general principles it is for practical business men to determine how they shall be applied to particular cases. The present is emphatically a problem which ought not to be dealt with solely from the point of view of general principles. It is a matter of calculation whether it will pay a mill better to continue working full time at the present rates, and with the China market in its present condition, or to reduce its output by summary means. Cost of production certainly will be increased if the latter alternative is resorted to, but the question is whether the increase will be so great as to make it a greater evil than the continuance of the present conditions. We believe it will not. A calculation which has been worked out with the most minute care puts the cost of production of 20's yarn, in a mill working for twenty-eight days in the month, at 1·59 annas per pound. If the working days are reduced to twenty-six the cost would be 1·62 annas; with twenty-two working days per month—the arrangement now in contemplation—the cost per pound would be 1·68 annas per pound. Consequently the addition to the present cost of production would be ·09 of an anna per pound—in other terms 1·08 pie.

The extra cost, then, is accurately calculable, and it is a question of practical mill finance whether it would be a smaller evil than the continued working of the mills for full time would entail, and further, whether it would not be counterbalanced by a resulting improvement in the condition of the trade. It is calculated that by stopping work for six days in the month instead of two, as at present, the monthly production would be reduced by eight thousand bales. Besides, as the evenings are closing in, shorter hours are now being worked, and for the next few months this will make on the average a further reduction of four thousand bales in the monthly output. Thus between now and the end of the year a reduction equivalent to the surplus stocks in China—thirty-nine thousand bales it will be remembered—may be ensured. This would bring stocks to not far in excess of an average working stock, and there are good reasons for believing that they would not for some time to come revert to their present level. In the first place no early increase in the producing power of the Bombay mills can be looked for. The last of the new mills is now in hand, and no one thinks of starting another on this side of India until there is an urgent demand for largely increased production. Then there is the new Factory Act, which will come into operation next January, and which will make four days' stoppage a month compulsory, to say nothing of the incidental stoppage, practically as obligatory, of two days in the month for cleaning. The additional holiday will reduce the normal outturn from the Bombay Mills from the beginning of the new year by at least three thousand bales a month. So that in the future the conditions making for a glut in the market will be materially reduced, if not entirely done away with. The future of the trade therefore is the reverse of discouraging, for, as the figures show, the demand in China is steadily growing, and Bombay yarns are every year penetrating into new districts of a country in which, as a recent consular report states, cotton goods are in universal demand, the people being clothed in cotton literally from top to toe, for it is used in the very soles of their boots. It is no leap in the dark which the millowners are contemplating. Each of them must have worked out for himself what he will have to pay, in a small extra cost of production, for the advantage of imparting a new tone to the market in China, and the prevalent belief seems to be that the venture is well worth making. That being so it may be hoped that the decision of the Millowner's Association at this meeting on Saturday will be practically unanimous. Unanimity in action of this kind is of importance, and we cannot think that there are any amongst the influential and representative millowners of Bombay who will stand aloof from a movement which commends itself so fully to the millowing interest.

THE announcement that the Russian Government has prohibited the export of grain has a far more serious importance than may generally have been attributed to it. For it must be remembered Russia's cereals pay her way, and as an example of the dimensions of this trade it may be mentioned that the average annual value of her export of food grains to the United Kingdom alone is between fourteen and fifteen millions sterling. Grain represents 56 per cent. of the entire exports of the country, and the assertion that the result of the falling off may seriously compromise the whole commerce and industry of Russia does not seem in any way a needlessly alarming view to take. The crops in Western Russia have failed. An exhaustive inquiry has been made into the amount of stocks of wheat in various parts of Russia, and the result has been a realisation of the fact that a severe famine is inevitable. But with a promptness that even Russia's greatest admirers would hardly credit, relief measures on an extensive scale have been formulated and relief operations have been systematised. Road-making and repairs are of course to constitute a large proportion of relief works, but far more ambitious projects are to be carried out. Military barracks are to be built, forests planted, canals constructed, and the railway connecting Petrovsk on the Caspian with the station of Beslane is to be commenced. The Russian Government meanwhile is accumulating large stores of grain, presumably to supply sowing deficiencies, and this has given rise to rumours that Russia is prohibiting exportation for the simple purpose of increasing her war store. But not much credence outside Germany is given in Europe to assertions of this character. Considering that traders were preparing for the export of their stocks at high prices, regardless of the fact that there was a deficiency which must make itself speedily felt throughout the entire country, the prohibition seems to have been the only course Government could adopt in the protection of her poor, who are proportionately far more numerous than in any other European country. The failure of the crops in Western Russia means the absolute commercial stagnation of large districts, the influences of which will make themselves felt not only throughout Russia but in neighbouring countries. The failure in Russia has affected all the markets in Europe. Prices have gone up everywhere, and a fear has been expressed that even India may suffer as a consequence. But within the last few days news has been received that in America there is a surplus stock of grain, and every prospect of superabundant crops throughout the States, especially in Manitoba. According to a recent utterance of President Harrison, the exports of grain are now reaching the limit of capacity of American railroads and ships. These facts will doubtless therefore prevent any effects of the Russian famine being felt either in England or India.

SOMEONE, professing to know, has asserted that a few years hence the human race will be absolutely toothless. The prophecy has cheered the dentists, and has created no more alarm than that concerning the exhaustion of the national coal supply, or the imminent playing out of Caucasian Civilization. For those who look with apprehension to the development of a toothless race, there is consolation to be drawn from the inaugural address of the new President of the British Dental Association, delivered the other day. Dentists have discovered the causes of the failure of teeth, and though they do not indicate a way to prevent their decay, artificial teeth are daily becoming more easily fitted, and—what is an even more blessed tempering of the wind to the shorn lamb—their detection is increasingly difficult. To begin with, it appears that nature herself does not act with strict impartiality, and human teeth are treated by her in a step-motherly fashion. They are the Cinderellas of the human organism. The bones of the skeleton are stimulated to growth by the activity of the young which does not affect the teeth to a like extent. This statement may be doubted by those who have much experience of growing boys, but we have it on the authority of the President of the Dental Association. The supply of blood to the teeth is small; the same facility of nourishment is not afforded to them as to the bones of the skeleton. Thus the teeth, slow in appropriating their share of nourishment, are liable to suffer in their stability. Then again the ever-active brain robs the teeth of their share of phosphates. In short the whole system seems to have waged war against the teeth, and no other result can accrue but that the teeth shall at least have a very bad beginning. For the earlier experiences of teeth, the dentists have blamed civilisation, which has a provoking way of undermining its own joys. But the Dental President blames the system of sending children to boarding schools where the same diet is provided for all alike; the use of tinned foods and preserved fruits, which do not possess sufficient nutriment; the insufficiency of fish in the ordinary dietary, and finally the excessive brain-work to which children are condemned. Their studies and their amusements of to-day, it is urged, are such as stimulate the brain and its activity, assimilating more than its share of the phosphates from the circulation, the teeth are starved. Thus it appears that dentists are convinced that the teeth are likely to deteriorate even further as the high-pressure character of our existence continues. The establishment of this principle gives them tangible ground to work upon and, what is more, inspires them with professional hope.

THE Municipal Corporation will probably be asked to-day to decide finally whether they wish to carry out their intention to adopt electric lighting as a street illuminant. That the Corporation fully contemplated the introduction of electricity for public lighting for this City is evidenced by the fact that they have in their budgets for the last two years in succession set apart Rs. 30,000 for giving a trial to electric lighting, before finally adopting it. The electric light in Europe has long passed the experimental stage, and has become one of the necessities of civilization. But the Bombay Corporation have exercised a judicious caution, for climatic and other considerations, against committing themselves in the matter. Everything was prepared to commence the trial, and the Commissioner had gone the length of inviting tenders, when the Corporation were taken by surprise one afternoon by a Resolution, carried at a small meeting in May last, postponing all measures in regard to the new light *sine die*. The result of this is, to say the least, inconvenient, for the contract with the Gas Company renewed on a short lease only pending the result of the electric lighting experiment is fast expiring. It is fair to suppose that the adverse vote which the opposition succeeded in carrying in May last does not reflect the wishes of the Corporation as a whole. Whether it is so or not will be decided to-day when the question is brought forward on a special notice of motion.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 6th inst. in the Vehar Lake, was 8 inches 68 cents. as against 0 inches 46 cents. in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 73 inches 89 cents. as against 86 inches 26 cents. last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 27 feet 30 cents., and at the end of the week 29 feet 65 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 30 feet 95 cents. at the beginning of the week, and 31 feet 0 cents. at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 9 inches 96 cents., and at the same date last year 0 inches 47 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 82 inches 82 cents. or 21 inches 82 cents. less than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 55 feet 19 cents., or 1 feet 60 cents. less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 57 feet 14 cents., or 0 feet 60 cents. more than last year. On Pawai reservoir the rainfall for the week was 7 inches 89 cents. as against 0 inches 50 cents. for the same week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 76 inches 19 cents, as against 81 inches 23 cents. last year. At the end of the week the height of water was 25 feet 5 cents., being 7 feet 30 cents. more than last year at the same date.

CERTAIN varieties of Indian wheat from the Punjab and the N.-W. P. and Oudh have, the local paper understands, been supplied for experimental cultivation in Russia. They are to be tried on the estates of Prince Kotschnkey who, it may be remembered, was one of the suite of the Cesarewitch during his recent visit to India.

THE East Indian Railway traffic earnings, for the week ending the 29th of August, 1891, were Rs. 7,82,315-8-0. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 6,26,307-1-9. Increase, Rs. 1,56,008-6-3. From the 1st of July, 1891, to the 29th of August 1891, Rs. 67,54,384-11-0. From the 1st of July, 1890, to the 30th of August, 1890, Rs. 56,28,748-15-11. Increase, Rs. 11,25,635-11-1. Miles open, week ending the 29th of August, 1891, 1,525½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Per mile open, week ending the 29th of August, 1891, Rs. 512-13-3. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 410-8-11. Increase, Rs. 102-4-4.

A MEMORANDUM that is likely to prove of the deepest interest to all students of Indian history has just been drawn up by Mr. G.W. Forrest, says the *Madras Mail*. It deals with the discoveries that he made during his recent search among the records of Fort St. George. Selections from some of the more ancient Madras documents have already been printed, but they are too meagre to be of much use to the historical student. Something approaching to a facsimile is wanted for him, and this we are glad to know he will soon have.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 29th August in Calcutta was 217 against 192 and 201 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 48. There were 8 deaths from cholera, against 3 and 9 in the two preceding weeks; the number is equal to the average of the past quinquennium. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 12 deaths from tetanus against 16 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 86 and 23 respectively, against 76 and 12 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·6 per mille per annum, against 20·8, the mean of the last five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESULT OF THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The following is the result of the race for the St. Leger Stakes run at Doncaster to-day :—

Sir F. Johnstone's Common	1
M. E. Blanc's Reverend	2
Colonel North's St. Simon of the Rock	3

EFFECTS OF THE McKINLEY TARIFF ON BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

An enquiry conducted by experts into the effects of the McKinley tariff on the trade of the United Kingdom shows that since the operation of the tariff there has been a decrease in the exports of silks, woollens, linens, iron, steel and cutlery of from 50 to 60 per cent.

LORD SHEFFIELD'S CRICKET TEAM.

Lord Sheffield's team of English cricketers for Australia will play a match at Colombo, if the s.s. Arcadia, by which they sail, remains long enough at that port.

THE TRADES' UNION CONGRESS.

The Congress of Trades' Unions now sitting at Newcastle has by a large majority voted in favour of an eight hours Bill, and also for the summoning of an international conference to secure the same in every country.

ALARMING ILLNESS OF THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.

VENICE, Sept. 8.

Her Majesty the Queen of Roumania who is staying in this city has been seized with an alarming illness.

THE EUROPEAN POLICY OF THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 8.

Kiamil Pasha, who was recently dismissed from the office of Grand Vizier, is virtually a prisoner, being suspected of plotting against the Sultan.

It is officially announced here that the change made in the Ministry implies no change in the European policy of the Porte.

DEATH OF THE EX-PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 9.

M Jules Grevy, ex-President of France, died to-day.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

A week's fine weather which has prevailed in Great Britain has greatly aided in saving the crops.

WRECK OF A BRITISH SHIP.

The British ship Balmoral from Calcutta has stranded near Johnshaven on the east coast of Scotland and is settling fast.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The death is announced of Mr. Jamrach, the celebrated naturalist.

BRIGADE PARADE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 9.

The whole of the troops in Poona and Kirkee paraded this morning at 7 o'clock on the Race Course, and went through the manœuvres usually witnessed at a Brigade Parade. The troops formed up in two lines, the Infantry being in front and the Cavalry and Artillery in the rear, the massed bands being stationed in the centre between the two lines. The troops on parade were :—3rd Bombay Cavalry (Colonel Willoughby) ; R. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery(CaptainFanshaw); 53rd Field Battery (Major Hepburne) ; 55th Field Battery (Major Potts) ; 1st Worcester Regiment (Colonel Spratt);2nd LancashireFusiliers(ColonelGoldsmith); 10th Regiment Bombay Infantry (Colonel Heath) ; 13th Regiment (Major Walker) ; 25th Regiment (Colonel Tandy) ; 28th Regiment Pioneers (Colonel Westmacott) ; Sappers and Miners (Captain Turner Jones); the General Commanding (Major General Blundell)attended by the District Staff,inspected the line, and the troops then marched past. The Cavalry and Artillery Brigades walked past, followed by the Infantry (which was divided into two Brigades) who marched past in columns of grand divisions. The Infantry again went past in mass and then in line of quarter column by Brigades. The Cavalry and Artillery next went past at the trot, after which the Cavalry Brigade galloped past. The whole Brigade then formed up in line of quarter column at close intervals and advanced in review order ; the General and his staff taking their places in the centre in front of the line. Nine sepoys belonging to the various native regiments on parade, were now marched to the front, and their medals for good-conduct and long service were pinned on their breasts by the General, who complimented each one in turn. The parade, which was witnessed by the Commander-in-Chief, attended by the Head-Quarter Staff, and a large number of spectators, was efficiently carried out, the whole of the troops working with precision. At 8 a.m. the troops were marched off to their respective quarters.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING FOR POONA.

At a meeting of the Cantonment Committee, yesterday, a letter was read from Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, dealing with the proposal to light Poona by electricity. Mr. Walton considered that the offer made to the Cantonment Committee was peculiarly advantageous. There are at present 575 oil lamps of 9·5 candle power each, the lighting of which costs at present Rs. 7,000 per annum, or Rs. 1·02 per lamp per month. The scheme before the Committee provides for lights of 16 candle power, and at the same cost per month as the oil-lamps now in use, *viz.*, Rs. 1·02 per month. Mr. Walton considered that an exceptionally low rate when compared with the gas lamps of Bombay of 14 candle power which cost the Municipality Rs. 6·125 per light per month. Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, considered that the climatic conditions of Poona were far more favourable to electric lighting than those of Bombay, the extreme dampness of Bombay being the chief cause of high prices, and unworkable conditions in the various tenders which the Bombay Municipality had received for lighting Bombay. He further expressed his doubt as to whether electric lighting in Poona could be undertaken on the terms specified in the Cantonment Secretary's minute. The matter was referred to a Committee for consideration, consisting of Major Duperier, R. E., Mr. E. O. Walker, C. I. E., and Mr. Rajana Lingoo.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 9.

A cricket match took place to-day on the Gymkhana grounds between the First Eleven and the next Sixteen of the Poona Gymkhana. The day was beautifully fine, and the wicket was in first rate order. The Eleven batted first, retiring for 187 runs, the best scores being Mr. Usborne 47 ; Captain Gordon 33, not out ; Captain Page 28 ; Mr. Geoghegan 27, and Mr. Young 15. The Sixteen had not completed their innings, when stumps were drawn. Two wickets had only gone down, and fifty runs had been registered. Mr. Hancock, not out, 27, and Mr. Drew, not out, 18. The match will be resumed to-morrow morning.

POLO TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

The following are the matches which will be played when the tournament opens on the 14th instant :—

Monday, Poona Horse meets Visitors, match 1 ; Tuesday, Poona Gymkhana meets Bombay Gymkhana, match 2 ; Wednesday, 3rd Cavalry meets winners of match 1 and match 3 ; Thursday, 18th Hussars meets winners of match 2 and match 4. On Saturday, the final tie will take place, when winners of match 3 will meet winners of match 4.

THE DIAMOND CASE.

MR. JACOBS IN CHARGE OF THE POLICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Mr. Jacobs arrived from Simla yesterday, but not under arrest. His solicitors and those of the Nizam's had a consultation in the afternoon, and it was agreed, as the Vacation Bench of the High Court was not sitting yesterday, and the Magistrate had already intimated that he would refuse bail, that Mr. Jacobs should not surrender to a warrant until to-day,when on the Magistrate refusing to allow bail, application might at once be made to the High Court. Mr. Jacobs' solicitors promised to produce him to-day, and agreed that he should virtually be under police surveillance. Thereupon Mr. Jacob's was permitted to take up his residence at the Great Eastern Hotel. Later in the evening the Government solicitor intimated to Mr. Jacobs that he had been instructed to cancel the arrangement arrived at, and that the Commissioner of Police insisted upon his arrest. He, however, promised that Mr. Jacobs would not be placed in the lock-up, but would be permitted to remain until to-day in the house of the Superintendent of the detective police. Mr. Jacobs, therefore, went down with his solicitors to the Commissioner of Police and surrendered this morning. He was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when an application for bail was made on the ground that Mr. Jacobs had never attempted to evade public enquiry into his conduct in regard to this transaction. In fact he had courted it from the beginning, and as soon as he heard that the proceedings were about to be instituted, he had come down all the way from Simla and had brought down the diamond in dispute, and all his letters and papers in connection with the transactions. A person who had acted in this manner would not likely evade the enquiry now proceeding. It would be a great hardship and considerably hamper the defence if Mr. Jacobs was not permitted to have frequent consultation with his solicitors. Counsel for prosecution strongly objected to the application' as also another application, which was made for cancelment of a search warrant, which has been sent to Simla to attach Mr. Jacobs' papers, books, &c. Both applications were rejected by the Magistrate. Counsel for defence informed the Court that according to the instructions sent by the Commissioner of Police here to the police authorities at Simla, Mr. Jacobs' house had been seized and every one in it, even to his dogs, had been turned out, and the place, which contained much valuable property and very important papers, was left to itself ; it was only sealed up. Surely the Magistrate's orders had been exceeded. The Magistrate said that if this representation was correct his orders had been exceeded, and he hoped that this expression of his opinion would result in the matter being looked into Mr. Jacobs was thereupon taken in charge of the police. His solicitors then moved the High Court for bail, but here, too, his application was stoutly opposed, with the result that after considerable argument by both Counsel and with the judges, application was eventually refused. There, too, the prosecution urged that the High Court had no jurisdiction in the matter at this stage, and could not interfere with the Magistrate's action until the case was committed to the High Court Sessions. The defence, with whom the judges agreed to, repudiated the interpretation of the law, but for all that the judges refused to grant the application for bail, holding that nothing had been urged to influence them to interfere with the Magistrate's decision in the matter. Mr. Jacobs was, therefore, removed to jail from the Magistrate's Court. While his counsel were arguing the application before the High Court, the prosecution and defence solicitors and Mr. Jacobs, attended by the police and accompanied by the managing partner of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the jewellers and a native jeweller proceeded to the Bank of Bengal to identify the diamond which has been deposited in that bank. The stone was identified. An application will be made to-morrow to the Magistrate to appoint a Commission to proceed to Hyderabad and examine the Nizam. There is likely to be a considerable delay in the formation of a Commission, and a question of jurisdiction and etiquett may have to be referred to the Foreign Office Under any circumstances Mr. Jacobs' case cannot come up again for six weeks.

MR. TREVOR PLOWDEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

Mr. Trevor Plowden, who has rejoined his post as Commissioner of the Berars, will relieve Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick at Hyderabad about the close of October.

EXPEDITION INTO THE ABOR COUNTRY.

A small expedition is likely to be sent into the Abor country on the Assam Border, during next cold weather, the tribesmen having given much trouble of late.

THE BREACH ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

The breach of the line between Kareli and Nursingpore was restored sufficiently to pass the mail train on Tuesday night.

THE WEATHER AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

The official season report says that the rainfall to date is very much below the average in all districts except four. The prospects have slightly improved in Chingleput and South Arcot, but more rain is urgently wanted in a large number of districts. Agricultural operations are suspended in several districts, and twenty-nine thousand coolies are employed on relief works.

MARRIAGE OF MR. REES.

Mr. Rees, Private Secretary, was married this morning to Miss Mary Dormer, at the Roman Catholic Church, Ootacamund.

ANTI-OPIUM ALLIANCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KALYAN, Sept. 9.

An enthusiastic anti-opium meeting was held to-night at the English High School, Kalyan, Mr. Narayen Thosar being chairman, when an anti-opium alliance was formed.

THE FLOODS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Mr. H. Conder, General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, writes to us under yesterday's date:—Information has been received that the rain has ceased in the neighbourhood of Narsingpore and that the water has subsided. It is hoped that if there should be no more rain at present, the damage done to the railway in that neighbourhood will be repaired in the course of the day.

Trains are running through as usual to-day, but it is likely, as there may be some necessity for reducing the speed over the places that were damaged, that they may not be very punctual for the next day or two.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A standing reproach to Secunderabad is about to be removed, says a local correspondent. A scheme for a water-supply has been drawn up by Mr. G. K. Watts, Executive Engineer, who successfully completed the water-works at Nasik and Nagpur, and has been forwarded to the Government of India for sanction. The water will be brought into Secunderabad from a distance of six miles, from a spot to the north, where a dam will be constructed across a valley, and the water collected and brought to Secunderabad by means of pipes. Some 1,487 acres of land have been asked for, through the Resident, from the Nizam's Government. Part of the land belongs to Sir Salar Jung's estate. The Government have made over their share of the site free. Mr. Dunlop, Revenue and Settlement Commissioner to the Nizam's Government, has been instrumental in stimulating this praiseworthy action on the part of the Nizam's Government, and Mr. Montgomery, one of his officers, is already on the spot having the details of the country surveyed.

Quiet an order have been restored in the Central Prison at Agra. The rising, it would appear, had been planned by the life prisoners some days previously, and the night being particularly dark and cloudy favoured their design, of breaking out at once, and effecting their escape. They would doubtless have succeeded, considering the determined effort they made, but for the vigilance of the convict burkundazes and the warders, whose conduct merits the highest commendation, In the morning the Commissioner, the Magistrate. and other officials assembled at the jail to inquire into the matter, and as three men have met their death the investigation is certain to be a thorough and searching one. There can, however, be no doubt that the deceased met their fate in opposing lawful authority when endeavouring to bring them under subjection. The prisoner who was severely wounded, as well as the others, including the jail subordinates, are progressing satisfactorily.

The first train was run through the Khojak tunnel on Saturday, a practical but unostentatious announcement of the completion of that great work. Perhaps on the frontier, where every surrounding speaks of business,the festivities and compliments of an opening ceremony are appropriately absent but, observes a contemporary, we may be sure that the Government of India will not be slow to acknowledge adequately the exertions of the engineers who for the last four years have been labouring on that remote and desolate range, and whose skill has brought a huge and difficult task to accomplishment without a single hitch.

As the final statement of accounts connected with the Macgregor Memorial Fund has just been issued, it may not be out of place to draw attention to the conditions under which the medals which bear the name of one of India's most gallant soldiers are given. Medals in silver will be awarded yearly by the Council of the United Service Institution of India to a British officer and to soldier, British or Native, belonging to the army in this country who have during the year rendered conspicuous service in reconnaissance and exploration. In the case of a soldier a money gratuity will always be added. A gold medal will be given occasionally to any officer who has won special distinction as a reconnoiter and explorer. Colonel Mark Bell, V.C., Captain F. G. Younghusband, and Major H. A. Sawyer have already received the medal, and in years to come it will doubtless be the prize to which officers of this stamp will aspire.

The Warburton libel case was again before Mr. Goode at Lahore on the 5th instant. Sardar Dyal Singh and S. K. Chatterjee, accused, were also present. Mr. J. C. Basu filed an incomplete list of 11 witnesses whom he wished to be examined for the defence, and promised to submit a supplementary list of 30 witnesses later on, and also said that he would bring 10 more witnesses himself. The people named in the list filed were from the Punjab, with the exception of two residing at Calcutta and Jessore in Bengal, for whom he asked that a commission should be issued. The Court promised to do so, and also, at the request of counsel, promised to call Mr. Warburton and Mr. Russell for cross-examination. The 4th November next was fixed for the hearing of the case.

Considering what inferior stuff is rye compared with wheat, as a bread-making material, it is remarkable that the price of the former is now dearer in Berlin than wheat itself. This disparity is not without precedent. It has been accounted for, on previous occasions, by the confirmed habit on the part of Russian peasants of using rye, to which they are accustomed. We cannot of course understand the preference, but habit is second nature ; and what is one man's meat is another's poison. But the superior price of rye in Berlin just now is also acounted for by the corner into which Bear speculators seem to have got by unwarily selling rye for "forward" delivery—a corner which threatens to be a warm one in consequence of the prohibition of exports of rye from Russia.

The prohibition by Imperial ukase of the exportation of Russian rye, has once more awakened the interest generally felt in the economic condition of Russia. In this connection the recently published Russian Statistical Annual for 1890 contains some figures which are powerfully illustrative of the effect which the highly protective, and in some cases prohibitive tariff has had upon the industries of the country. The importation of sugar, for example, has dwindled down to nothing, and the country now refines its own sugar to the value of eighty millions of roubles. In 1884 fruit and vegetables were imported to the value of 12,000,000 roubles ; in 1888 this item is represented by 62,000 roubles. The average importation of tobacco from 1872 to 1876 was 10,224,000 roubles ; from 1882 to 1886 it had fallen to 5,000,000 roubles, and in 1888 to 2,409,000 roubles. The diminution on drink is still more rapid. The importation, which amounted to 21,550,000 roubles in 1884, was only 9,240,000 roubles in 1888. Drinking houses have been established in all the large towns, and in Bessarabia, the Crimea, and the Caucasus extensive vineyards are under cultivation. A striking example of the impetus given to industry is afforded by the town of Ladz in Poland, which from a village has become the Mulhouse of Russia with a working population of 50,000.

Round about the site of the vanished Temple Bar the hand of the improver is just now busily engaged in demolishing more relics of Old London. The labyrinth of dingy streets, courts, and alleys between the Strand and Lincoln's-inn-fields, known as Clare Market, is rapidly disappearing. The square court in Vere-street, where till lately a confused mass of sheds marked the spot where Killigrew's Theatre superseded the old Bear Garden (it still goes by the name of "Bear-yard"), has been filled with a lofty brick building, and the ancient Cock and Magpie, hard by in Drury-lane, has but lately vanished in like manner. A more serious loss is threatened in the approaching destruction of the two gabled houses with their bay windows and railed galleries in Fleet-street, between St. Dunstan's Church and Temple Bar. These houses, as is well-known, just escaped the Fire of London. Two hundred years ago John Aubrey, the antiquary, distinctly stated that Michael Drayton, the poet, and author of "Polyolbion," dwelt at "the bay window house next the east end of St. Dunstan's Church." The house No. 185, Fleet-street, is certainly the identical building to which Aubrey referred.

The reports of foreign harvest prospects are having their full effect upon the price of British corn, and therefore upon the price of bread. The week before the mail left for instance, the average price of wheat in England was 39s. 8d. per quarter, and the extent of the rise may be gathered from the fact that in the same week of 1889 the average was only 30s. 9d., so that the rise is in round figures 9s. per quarter. A year ago wheat sold at the intermediate figure of 36s. 6d. per quarter. The effect of the rise in wheat has been at once followed by another rise in flour, the Leeds Corn Millers' Association having put up the price by 1s. 6d. per bag of eighteen stone. This makes a total rise within a week of 3s. per bag. The price of barley and oats has likewise gone up as compared with two years ago, but the rise is not nearly so great as in the case of wheat.

British trade with Turkey is developing at rate which excites the enthusiasm of the British Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople, and prompts that body to renew its plea for the appointment of a Commercial Secretary of Embassy for that country exclusively. The subject derives an additional importance from the circumstance that negotiations are now in progress between the two Governments for a new Anglo-Turkish treaty of commerce. The increase of our trade with the Sultan's dominions is exhibited in imports and exports, and both in volume and in proportion. Its total last year was 13,610,000*l.* sterling, of which, as the report reminds us, eight millions were chiefly in manufactured goods, in the fabrication of which the labour of the British artisan constitutes the major part of the cost.

Under the not very apt title of "Narrow Escape of a Prima Donna" (whose name is given) a Continental paper tells a harrowing tale, which includes a vivid description of a boat on a lake in a storm, a beautiful prima donna shrieking wildly for help, and a gallant rescue. The reporter, however, naively goes on to say that it was afterwards discovered the prima donna was all the time safe at home, and that the rescued damsel was her companion. The gallantry of the rescue of course remains, although the rescuer may perhaps be pardoned if he was a little disappointed. So perhaps was the prima donna. Where the "narrow-escape" came in is not disclosed.

Signor Foli has resolved to spend next summer in the Antipodes, and will sail in March to undertake a series of forty concerts in Australia. Madame Patey is expected in London from Australia, during the second week of September, but Sir Charles and Lady Halle will not return till about three weeks later. M. Paderewski, the pianist, will also spend next summer in Australia.

News has been received of the decease at Madrid of the celebrated Spanish musician, Don Jose Inzenga. His most useful work, probably, was his splendid collection of the popular and traditional song and dance melodies of his native land, which he was commissioned by the Spanish Government to undertake soon after his appointment as professor at the Madrid Conservatory in 1859, but which he has, unfortunately, left unfinished. Recognising the difficulty of attacking so vast a subject as a whole, Inzenga wisely resolved to proceed by districts. Consequently, during the last quarter of a century, he has been enabled to issue, under the patronage of the Government, three volumes of the national tunes severally of Galicia, Murcia, and Valencia, while a fourth volume, devoted to the music of Catalonia, is almost ready for the press. The rest of the task must now be left to other hands. Inzenga was also one of those who established, or at any rate revived, the popularity of that essentially Spanish form of musical and dramatic entertainment known as the Zarzuela. He was born at Madrid in 1828, and was first taught by his father, an old singing master. He afterwards studied at the Paris Conservatoire, where, however, he gained no very great honours. He then became accompanist at the Paris Opera Comique, but since 1850 he has resided in his native land. From its foundation in 1855 he has been editor of the *Musical Gazette* of Madrid.

The French National Printing Works,which have attracted notice latterly owing to the strike which is in progress there, date from the year 1640, and owe their origin to Louis XIII., who established them under the title Imprimerie Royale. The works were suppressed at the beginning of the Revolution, and reorganized in the Year II. The State printing office has had many homes ; it is now in the former abode of the princely house of Rohan in the Rue Vieille du Temple, which still retains traces of its former splendour. Besides executing all the printing of the ministries and other public bodies,the presses of the Imprimerie Nationale are at the service of all private individuals who require in their works types impossible to procure elsewhere. The collection at the Hotel de Rohan is unique, and contains two hundred varieties. It would almost satisfy the archdeacon of the story whose sermons could not be printed because the printer had only one ton of parentheses in stock.

M. Carnot, with M. de Freycinet, and attended by Generals Miribel, Saussier, and de Gallifet, will this month review at Vitry le Français the armies of East and West France. They form, says a Paris correspondent, a total of 126,000 men, and are divided into 114 battalions of infantry, of which 96 are of the line, 12 of Chasseurs, and six of the Marine. Each battalion carries 720 new rifles. making a total of 82,000 of that kind of arm. There will be 80 squadrons of cavalry of different kinds forming a body of 10,000 men. The artillery may be given as 92 batteries, of which 78 are mounted. The engineers, including 12 companies, will be 2,500 strong, and comprise two specially trained companies of balloonists. Ambulance, battery, post and telegraph, commissariat and paymaster's corps will not number fewer than 3,500. This review will in all respects be the most important, of any that has taken place under the Carnot presidency.

In a preface to a new and popular edition of his "Bab Ballads" just published by Messrs. Routledge, Mr. W. S. Gilbert lets his readers into a little secret. Everybody knows that these most entertaining sketches, with their delightfully grotesque illustrations by the author himself, originally appeared in the pages of "Fun" about twenty years ago, at which time Mr. Gilbert was a contributor to "Punch." The fact is that Mr. Punch declined them, or more accurately speaking he declined the first of the series, "the Yarn of the Nancy Bell," on the ground that it was too cannibalistic for his readers' tastes Here, then, is a genuine case of a good thing that went abegging, although it would not be safe to infer from it that editors are habitually so insensible to merit as those writers whose contributions are invariably declined with thanks would have the world believe. What was "Punch's" loss was simply "Fun's" gain, and the adventures of the Bishop of Rumti-Foo, of the Rival Curates, and of the other droll creations of Mr. Gilbert's imagination, have long delighted readers besides furnishing Mr. Gilbert himself with many a humorous situation for his even more widely popular operettas.

There is a young man named Fretwell in Sheffield who has for some time being doing what may be called a roaring trade in fits. The Sheffield folk are reputed to be rough in speech and manner, but they are kindly folk for all that, and the sight of a fellow-creature in suffering moves them to give according to their means. Accordingly, when Fretwell was found lying on the ground "in a fit" the other day, the Sheffield good Samaritans lifted him up, and having brought him to with brandy and other restoratives and learned that he was on his way to Barnsley, where his mother was lying dead, their first inquiry was "What money he had got !" Fivepence-halfpenny was the answer. "Of course," said one of the number, "we made a collection round and got 2s. 7½d., and I gave him a hand down Wostenholm-road and led him to the car." Unfortunately for this afflicted person the good-hearted Sheffield man happened on the next morning to be in another part of the town, and there he saw the same Barnsley man lie down on the ground and go through the entire performance once more with like pecuniary results. Fretwell has been sent to prison for twenty-one days ; but it is stated by the police that for six months the Shefflelb Autolycus has been practising this ancient fraud, obtaining thereby "a great deal of money," not to speak of brandy, from the repeated doses of which he occasionally wound up the day in a drunken state. A doctor who examined him on one occasion reported that he "smelt strongly of drink," but otherwise "there was nothing the matter with him."

In the way of adulteration man has sought out many inventions. One of the latest, according to the *Lancet*, is the artificial bitter almond. The false seeds are composed chiefly of grape sugar, with an extremely small quantity of nitro-benzole, which gives them the flavour of oil of bitter almonds. They are pressed in a mould, which causes their external appearance to resemble natural almonds so well that when a number of the false seeds are mixed with the true ones the deception is exceedingly difficult to detect by mere inspection. Owing to the low price of the false seeds the adulteration is, of course, highly profitable.

LETTER FROM HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Sept. 7.

The event of last week was the visit of Sir James Dormer, Commander-in-Chief of Madras, who, accompanied by his daughters, arrived here on the 31st ultimo. Tuesday morning, the 1st instant, was devoted to the inspection of all the Barracks in Trimulgherry, and on Tuesday afternoon His Excellency distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the Annual Meeting of the Hyderabad Rifle Association. Unfortunately, heavy rain kept away mainly from what is usually a very crowded gathering. Still there was a fairly good attendance, and the arrangements made were excellent. In a brief speech His Excellency reviewed the meeting, and said that though the shooting was not quite so good as last year, when it was taken into account that high winds had prevailed all through the meeting, making accurate shooting exceedingly difficult, it might be classed as good. It gave him great pleasure to respond to General East's invitation to distribute the prizes. He was glad to learn that all ranks had taken a keen interest in the shooting. They all knew the great importance their Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts, attached to the improvement of shooting in the army, and he was pleased to find that his ideas were those of almost every Commanding Officer in India. However, they must remember that the regiment that produced the best team, or the best shot at a rifle meeting, is not necessarily the best shooting regiment. What they should all strive to attain to is the greatest amount of efficiency in the army as a whole. He hoped soon to see all ranks armed with the new magazine rifle, which is, without doubt, the most accurate weapon yet invented. His Excellency also said it afforded him much pleasure to see the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles come so well to the front as prize-winners. It also afforded him much pleasure to welcome among the "good shots" so many ladies. Indeed many men might with advantage follow their good example in steady perseverance, as it is only constant practice that will make good marksmen. The success of the meeting was, he was assured, owing in a great measure to the efforts of the joint honorary secretaries, Captain Pickard-Cambridge and Captain Maxwell. The arrangements throughout had been admirable. On concluding his speech, His Excellency distributed the principal prizes won at this meeting, and the Association Medals won at the last meeting. The Secunderabad Cup was won by a team of the Bedfordshire Regiment, who made a score of 456 points, beating the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, who won it last year by 5 points. This Regiment stands first in the number of prizes won at the meeting. The Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles are the winners of the non-commissioned officers' plate ; Sergeant Sewell of that Corps, as usual, wins several prizes. He is the winner of the Hyderabad Association Medal, the 1st prize from His Highness the Nizam's Purse, the Deccan championship, and the National Rifle Association Medal. Captain Fellowes also won several prizes. The Lloyd Lindsay was won by the 7th Hussars ; three of their teams coming in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. They were also the winners of the Officers' Lloyd Lindsay. Messrs. Poore, Beresford, Leibert, and Dibble were the winning team. In the Native Lloyd Lindsay the team of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry won the first prize. Lieutenant Ricards and Captain Strachan of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, won respectively the 1st and 2nd prizes in the Hurry Scurry Stakes. The Cup for the Shikaree stakes, target—a running tiger at 80 yards, was won by Conductor Doughty of the Commissariat Department. Lieutenant Williams of the 25th Madras Infantry won the Cup for Revolver shooting. The first prize in the Revolver Surprise Stakes was won by Trumpeter Phipps, 7th Hussars, and an extra special prize for Revolver shooting, open to all Sergeants, rank and file, not carrying revolvers as part of their equipment, was won by Private Moorhouse, 7th Hussars, (1st prize) and Sergeant Sewell (2nd prize). The Diana Plate was won by Mrs. Westlake, who made 34 points, beating Mrs. Stainforth by one point. These ladies are well known as being among the best shots in the presidency. Mrs. Sewell, who won the 1st prize from the formerlady last year,is no longer in the station. Mrs. Grove won the 3rd prize with 31 points. There was very keen competition for this prize,and Mrs.Grove, who shot this year for the first time, may be congratulated on having won it. The Affinity Stakes were won (1st prize) by Mrs. Westlake and Mr. Horsburgh, the former making 32 points, and the latter 30, total 62 ; and the 2nd prize by Mrs. Stainforth and Mrs. Scott ; Mrs. Stainforth making 28 and her companion 29 points, total 57. The ladies shot at 100, and the gentlemen at 200, yards.

On Tuesday evening Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick gave a large dinner party at the Bolarum Residency to meet the Commander-in-Chief, at which his Highness the Nizam and Sir Asman Jah were present. On Wednesday his Excellency witnessed a sham fight. The troops of the Secunderabad District, under Colonel Grove, defended Secunderabad, the Hyderabad contingent, under Brigadier General Protheroe, acting on the offensive. His Excellency expressed himself pleased at the manner in which the manœuvres had been conducted. The ground was very heavy after the downpour of rain the day before, which made it really hard work for the infantry. About 100 of the volunteers took part in the fight. The Commander-in-Chief said it gave him much pleasure to see them in sham warfare take their part with the military. In real warfare they will be ready to do the same if called upon.

On Wednesday night there was a dance at the Residency, but heavy rain made the attendance smaller than it would otherwise have been. However those who braved the element and went thoroughly enjoyed themselves. On Thursday afternoon there was a garden party at the Residency which was fairly well attended, though heavy rain interfered with tennis and badminton playing. On Friday his Excellency and party drove through the city in the morning, visited Golcondah Fort, and afterwards breakfasted with Sir Asman Jah at Busheer Bagh, where the Resident and a large party from the cantonment were invited to meet them. The Commander-in-Chief visited the Nizam in the city on Friday afternoon, and dined with the 7th Hussars on Friday night, leaving for Ootacamund by the mail train on Saturday morning.

The heavy rain which interfered with so many of the gatherings last week has been a great boon to the country. Prices are falling, and all fears of famine are now removed, though the failure of the first crop must cause a serious deficiency in the revenue. The tanks are filling fast, and we hope soon to see the Hoosain Saugur as fine a sheet of water as it usually is at this season.

On Friday the Hyderabad Club had their third Paper Chase of the season. The "meet" was at Mulkapett, and Captain Mumtaz Ali, of His Highness the Nizam's Sarf-i-Khas troops, issued invitations for an "At Home" at the head-quarters of the regiment, and the paper chase started from there and finished in front of a large *shamiana* he had erected for the reception of his guests. The Nizam had signified his intention to be present, but alas! Jupiter Pluvius again asserted himself, spoiling all the elaborate preparations and keeping away His Highness and a large number of expected visitors. Luckily there was a house close by for those assembled to shelter in, as the *shamiana* was soon flooded. The drenching rain continued for more than an hour, but when over, though the ground was anything but pleasant to ride over, a dauntless few started, and there was a close finish after a run of about twenty-five minutes. The jumps were not so stiff as on the previous occasion, which, considering the state of the ground, was advisable, as *had* a fall occurred, the mud covered appearance of the fallen would have been sad indeed! Our sporting Honorary Secretary did not appear in pink on this occasion. Doubtless he thought the inclement weather would spoil its glory.

We are promised another dance at the United Service Club this week. These dances have become very popular lately, and are always well attended and pronounced very good value for the money. A family ticket for six rupees provides a well lighted ball room and a good supper.

Rehearsals are going on for a Musical and Dramatic entertainment, to be given in the Royal Inniskilling Theatre on the 12th and 15th instant, in aid of our local charities. The piece to be acted is 'Second Thoughts.' Mrs. Beauclerk, Mr. Charles Stevens, and Major Leach are the actors, and this assures us that we shall pass a pleasant evening. Though the theatre is not in a central situation there are sure to be bumper houses and the charities may expect substantial help.

This is merely a "social" letter, as of "political" news there is none. Public opinion is wonderfully silent on the subject of the great diamond till the result of the suit filed at Calcutta, in which a charge of criminal breach of trust has been made against Mr. Jacob, is known. While the case is *sub judice*, all are agreed that the less said on the subject the better, though it naturally excites the keenest interest.

The story is going the round that, while the German Emperor was in London, he was asked whether he admired women of literary or learned proclivities, and replied that "for his part, he preferred a lady with a talent for making jam to one who had an aptitude for discussing the Constitution."

THE DEATH OF MR. JAMRACH.

An English telegram, in another column, reports the death of the celebrated naturalist Jamrach, whose unique establishment in the Ratcliff Highway (St. George's Street), was recently described in the *Strand Magazine*. Everybody knows Jamrach's from the outside, and the article we reproduce below will give them an idea of the inside and the mysteries of this, the most remarkable shop in London:—

In a street like this, says the writer, every shop is, more or less, an extraordinary one ; but no stranger would expect to find in one of them the largest and most varied collection of arms, curiosities, and works of savage and civilised art brought together for trade purposes in the world, and this side by side with a stock of lions, tigers, panthers, elephants, alligators, monkeys or parrots. Such a shop, however, will be the most interesting object of contemplation to the stray wayfarer through St. George's-street, and this is the shop famed throughout the world as Jamrach's. Everybody, of course, knows Jamrach's by name, and perhaps most know it to be situated somewhere in the waterside neighbourhood of the East-end ; but few consider it anything more than an emporium from which the travelling menageries are supplied with stock. This, of course, it is, but it is something besides ; and, altogether, one of the most curious and instructive spots which the seeker after the quaint and out-of-the-way may visit is Jamrach's.

Here Mr. Jamrach himself comes to meet us—a fine old gentleman, whose many years and remarkable experiences have left but small impression upon him. Coming from Hamburg—where his father before him was a trading naturalist—he founded the present business in Shadwell more than fifty years ago, and here he is still in his daily harness, with all the appearance of being quite fit for another half century of work among snakes and tigers. His two sons—one of whom we shall presently meet—have assisted him in the business all their lives. The elder of these who was a widely-known naturalist of great personal popularity, died some few years since. Mr. Jamrach takes us into a small, dusty back room, quaint in its shape and quaint in its contents. Arms of every kind which is not an ordinary kind stand in corners hang on walls, and litter the floors ; great two-handed swords of mediæval date and of uncompromisingly English aspect stand amid heaps of Maori clubs, African spears, and Malay kreeses ; on the floor lies open, a deal box filled with rough sheets of tortoiseshell, and upon the walls hang several pictures and bas-reliefs. Mr. Jamrach picks up by a string a dusty piece of metal, flat, three-quarters of an inch thick , and of an odd shape rather resembling a cheese cutter. This we are informed is a bell or, perhaps more accurately, a gong, and was used on the tower of a Burmese temple to summon the worshippers. Reaching for a short knobkerry which bears more than one sign of having made things lively on an antipodean skull, Mr. Jamrach strikes the uninviting piece of metal upon the side in such a way as to cause it to spin, and we, for the first time, fully realise what sweet music may lie in a bell. The sound is of the most startling volume—as loud as that of a good-sized church bell, in fact—and dies away very slowly and gradually in a prolonged note of indescribable sweetness. The metal is a peculiar amalgam, silver being the chief ingredient ; and oh that all English church bells—and, for that matter, dinner bells—had the beautiful voice of this quaint bit of metal!

Then Mr. Jamrach shows us wonderful and gorgeous marine shells, of extreme value and rarity, and some of a species which he originally introduced to men of science, in consequence of which it now bears an appalling Latin name ending with *jamrachus*.

Passing from the back of this little room, we enter a a very large one, extending from the front to the back of the entire premises, with a gallery on three sides above. Here we are joined by the younger Mr. Jamrach, and here we stand amid the most bewildering multitude of bric-a-brac and quaint valuables ever jumbled together : fantastic gods and godnesses, strange arms and armour, wonderful carvings in ivory, and priceless gems of old Japanese pottery. Merely to enumerate in the baldest way a tenth part of these things would fill this paper, and briefly to describe a hundredth part would fill the magazine. And when we express our wonder at the extent of the collection, we are calmly informed that this is only a part—there are more about the building—four or five roomfuls or so!

We have come to St. George's-street expecting to see nothing but a zoological warehouse, and all this is a surprise. That such a store as we now see were hidden away in Shadwell would have seemed highly improbable, and indeed we are told that very few people are aware of its existence. "The museums know us, however," says Mr. Jamrach the younger, "and many of their chief treasures have come from this place." Among the few curious visitors who have found their way to Jamrach's there has been the Prince of Wales, who stayed long, and left much surprised and pleased at all he had seen. The late Frank Buckland, too, whose whole-souled passion for natural history took him to this establishment day after day, often for all day, could rarely resist the fascination of the museum, even while his beloved animals growled in the adjacent lairs. The Jamrachs do not push the sale of this bric-a-brac, and seem to love to keep the strange things about them. Their trade is in animals, and their dealings, in arms and curiosities from almost a hobby. Many of the beautiful pieces of pottery have stood here thirty years and their proud possessors seem in no great anxiety to part with them now. A natural love of the quaint and beautiful first led Mr. Jamrach to buy carvings and shells from the seafaring men who brought him his birds and monkeys, so that these men soon were led to regard his warehouse as the regulation place of disposal for any new or old thing from across the seas; and so sprang up this overflowing museum.

Among hundreds of idols we are shown three which are especially noteworthy. The first is a splendid life-sized Buddha—a work of surprising grace and art. The god is represented as sitting, his back being screened by a great shell of the purest design. The whole thing is heavily gilt, and is set, in places, with jewels. Every line is a line of grace, and the features, while of a distinct Hindoo cast, beam with a most refined mildness. What monetary value Mr. Jamrach sets on this we do not dare to ask ; and, indeed, we are now placed before the second of the three— a Vishnu carved in alto-relievo of some hard black wood. This is a piece of early Indian art, and it has a history. It was fished up some twenty years ago from the bottom of the river Krishna, where it had been reverently deposited by its priests to save it from insult and mutilation at the hands of the invading Mohammedan ; and there it had lain for eight hundred years. It is undamaged, with the exception that the two more prominent of the four arms are broken off ; and that it has escaped the insult which its devout priests feared is testified by the fact that the nose—straight, delicate, and almost European in shape—has not been broken. It is an extremely rare thing for a Vishnu free from this desecration—a fatal one in the eyes of worshippers—to be seen in this country. Above the head are carved medallions representing the ten incarnations of the god, for the last of which mighty avatars millions still devoutly wait in mystic India ; while here, in Ratcliff-highway, after all its dark adventures, and after its eight centuries of immersion below the Krishna, stands the embodiment of the god himself, mildly serene and meekly dignified.

The third of these gods is quite a different person. There is nothing resembling beauty—either of conception or workman-ship—about him. He is very flat-chested, and his form is faithfully represented in the accompanying illustration ; without an illustration he would be indescribable. The head is very small, and grotesquely carved, with a large boar's tusk projecting from the jaw. The trunk and limbs, however, are the parts of interest ; they consist of an entire human skin stretched on a sort of flat wooden framework, and partly stuffed with dried grasses. The skin is a light brown, leathery looking stuff, with here and there a small crack. The legs are clothed with loose blue trousers, which appear to be of dungaree, or a similar material and the complete deity came from the Friendly Islands some time since. Just at his feet lie, in an open packing box, certain mummified heads, some bearing unmistakable marks of hard knocks, all having been, no doubt, among the most cherished possessions of the gentleman who had separated them from the shoulders upon which they originally grew.

Of heads and skulls we see many, and among them the skull of an undoubted cannibal—a thing of very peculiar conformation. And so we go on from room to room, where the sunlight peeps in with difficulty, and paints with light and shadow the memorials of savage art, warfare and worship, as well as many exquisite specimens of porcelain and metal work, from Japan Florence. We see the garment of cowtails which Ketchwayo wore when taken prisoner, and we see a testimony to the guile of the wily Maori in an axe made of iron only, but painted and got up to exactly resemble greenstone. The reason of the disguise becomes apparent when it is explained that for the genuine greenstone article of the pattern a collector will gladly pay a hundred pounds, while the metal imitation is worth its weight as old iron, and no more. We see two pairs of magnificent China vases five or six feet high, the like of which it would be difficult to find offered for sale anywhere. Another pair, which had stood here for thirty years, were bought only a week or two back by a visitor of title with a cheque of three figures—a bargain which the buyer jumped at. We are shown an old Satsuma ware of wondrous delicacy and richness, commending something more than its weight in sovereigns in the market. We see grand old *repousse* work in very high relief. We linger over a singular old Japanese medicine cabinet, the outside of which is covered with hundreds of little silver charms, against as many varieties of disease—each charm a quaintly-wrought oval or scarabæus. We examine two immense Japanese vases of copper, each six feet high, and of the most elaborate workmanship, the design revealing here and there, in a surprising manner, elementary forms and principles usually supposed to be wholly and originally Greek. There are stone weapons, bronze weapons, steel weapons, and wooden weapons of every outlandish sort, and musical instruments such as one sees represented on Egyptian sculptures. There are many things bought at the sale of the effects of the late king of Oude, and enthusiastic old gentleman whose allowance from the British Government was a lakh of rupees a month, and who managed to spend it all, and more than all, on curiosities and works of art, so that his funeral was followed by a sale on behalf of his creditors. Among the old king's treasures in this place are seven small figures, of a dancing bear, a buck antelope, a gladiator, a satyr riding a furious bull, another riding a camel, an armed man on a rhinoceros, and a monkey mounted on a goat, respectively. Each of these little figures is built up of innumerable smaller figures of beasts, birds, and fishes fighting and preying upon each other, not one speck of the whole surface belonging to the main representation, while, nevertheless, the whole produces the figure complete with its every joint, muscle, sinew, and feature. And so we pass, by innumerable sacred masks, pashas' tails and alligators' skulls, towards the other and main department of this remarkable warehouse—that devoted to natural history.

We cross Britten's-court, where we observe a van with a small crowd of boys collected about it. A crane is swung out from a high floor, and from the end of the dependent chain hangs a wooden case or cage, violently agitated by the movements of the active inhabitant. He is a black panther, the most savage sort of beast with which Mr. Jamrach has to deal, and, as this one feels himself gradually rising through the air, his surprise and alarm manifest themselves in an outburst strongly reminding the spectator of Mark Twain's blownup cat "asnorting, and a-clawing, and a-reaching for things like all possessed." He arrives at his appointed floor at last, however, and as the cage is swung in, the blazing eyes and gleaming teeth turn from our side toward the attendant who receives him.

The wide doors on the ground floor are swung open, and we enter a large apartment fitted with strong iron-barred cages on all sides. This is the lowest of three floors, similarly fitted, in which is carried on a trade in living creatures which is known from one end of the earth to the other. Jamrach's is the market for wild animals from all the world over, and whatever a menagerie-keeper or a zoological collection may want, from an elephant to an Angora cat, can be had in response to an order sent here. Whatever animal a man may have to sell, here he may sell it, providing that it be in good and healthy condition. Mr. Jamrach has lived a lifetime among his beasts, and has had his troubles and adventures with them. One of the most exciting of these adventures took place some thirty years ago. A fine, full-grown Bengal tiger was deposited, in his rough wooden cage, on this very spot at the gates, having just been delivered from a ship in the docks. The lair at the back was being prepared for his reception, when, the attention of Mr. Jamrach and his merry men being otherwise engaged, *Tigris regalis* set his hind quarters against the back of his temporary receptacle, and, using all his strength, managed to burst out the boards. Then he quietly trotted out, and down the main street. The sudden appearance of a fullsized tiger at mid-day on the pavement of Ratcliff-highway was the signal for a general skedaddle, excepting on the part of a little boy of about eight years of age who, never having seen a thing of the sort before, innocently extended his hand and stroked the big cat. A playful tap of the great soft paw at once knocked the child upon his face, stunned; and picking him up by the loose part of the jacket, the animal was proceeding up the next turning, when Mr. Jamrach, who had just discovered the escape, came running up. Empty-handed as he was, he sprang at the tiger's neck from behind, and, grasping the throat with both hands drove his thumbs into the soft place behind the jaw. Mr. Jamrach was an unusually powerful man—indeed, he is no weakling now, though nearer eighty than seventy years of age—and at his scientific grasp the tiger, half-chocked, let his captive fall, when a couple of heavy blows across the eyes from a crowbar thrust into the naturalist's hands by an attendent thoroughly cowed the great beast, who turned tail and meekly trotted back straight into the lair prepared for him, the door of which stood open for his reception. The little boy was without a scratch; but although £50 was offered his father as compensation, Mr. Jamrach's intrepidity was rewarded by an action for £500 damages. In the end the smaller amount first offered was awarded, and the loss in costs was made sweeter by the judge's praise of the defendant's prompt and courageous action. The monetary loss had already been discounted by the arrival in hot haste, the day after the accident, of a showman, who gladly paid £300 for the culprit. This was no bad speculation on his part, it was found, when he had counted up the sixpences received all over the country for admission to see the "tiger that had eaten a boy alive in Ratcliff-highway."

We are promised an interesting feeding sight downstairs, and we descend to the ground floor. Among the more risky speculations of the commercial naturalist are the alligator and the crocodile. They will sulk and go into a decline on the least provocation or without any provocation at all, and, being expensive to begin with, often prove awkward losses. They almost invariably sulk at first, we are told, and, refusing to take food, would be likely to get into a bad way unless cured; and the curing of a crocodile's sulks is a surprising thing to see. We find, on reaching the ground floor, poor crocodilus laid by the heels and perfectly helpless, lashed immovably to iron rings and posts. His head is ignominiously sat upon by a sturdy man in shirtsleeves, who presently pokes the end of a crowbar among the big teeth, and forcibly prizes the mouth open into that position of comprehensive smile so familiar to the readers of children's natural history books. Then another man kneels before the unfortunate reptile and feeds him. That is to say, he takes a lump of meat weighing five or ten pounds or so and dexterously pitches it into the œsophagus, afterwards firmly and decisively ramming it home with a long pole. This is the dinner of all naughty, sulky crocodiles, and, after having it served in this fashion regularly four or five times, the victim gives up sulking as a bad job. He will have to swallow it, one way or another, he argues within himself, and in that case he may as well take it without being tied up, and sat upon, and insulted generally; besides which, he may as well enjoy the flavour as swallow all those eatables without tasting them. Whereupon he reforms and becomes a respectable crocodile, taking regular meals, and is in time promoted to the Zoological Gardens, or a respectable menagerie.

This and other things we see, and we have it explained how dangerous animals are transferred from cases to permanent cages, and back again. To transfer a savage panther or tiger from a case to a cage is not difficult. Certain of the bars of the cage are raised, the case is put opposite the opening and the side removed. Seeing an opening the captive jumps at it, and the bars are at once shut down. But to tempt him back again into a case, when he has become to some extent accustomed to his quarters, is not always so easy a thing. Carefully baiting the case with food usually has its effect, if circumstances permit waiting; but, if not, recourse has to be had to smoke. A little damp straw thrust between the bars and lighted soon makes the lair uncomfortable, and then ensues a scene. Eyes gleam, and teeth gnash from obscure corners, and presently, with a bound and a yell, the powerful beast dashes through the opening into the case, and is secured. It may be easily understood that any little clumsiness or mistake at this critical moment might lead to the case being overturned in the rush, or improperly closed. Then, with a tiger or black panther worked to the highest pitch of frenzy by the fire and smoke, some lively adventures would probably take place

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Dobie, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, Bombay Arsenal, has been transferred to Allahabad.

Colonel Haydon, Royal Engineers, who was at Deolali for the Chief's visit, has returned to Bombay.

The Court of Inquiry on the Military Accounts of the Deolali Depot has again adjourned, and the officers of the Court have rejoined their Corps at Bombay.

It is expected that Captain Maurice Moore, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, will proceed home on sick leave shortly, and that Lieutenant C. F. Martin will command the detachment in his absence.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill) and Poona

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The members of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held their weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. B. Carroll presided, and there were also present: Colonel Merewether, Colonel Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee; Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Hurkisondas Narrotamdas, A. M. Dharamsey, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, and Mulji B. Barbhaya.

THE TANSA DUCT.

A letter was received from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation trsanction the payment of Rs. 10,925 with interest at 6 per cent. from date of possession for 8 acres of land taken over for the Tansa pipe line from Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee D. Wadia. The Commissioner's request was granted.

EXCEEDED ESTIMATES.

Dr. Viegas in accordance with notice given moved "(1) That it is desirable that whenever there is a probability of excesses over the sanctioned estimates in connection with the execution of any work, it should be brought to the notice of the Standing Committee; (2) That, as a rule, no expenditure in excess should be incurred without the sanction of the Standing Committee."

The mover said he had more than once seen that excesses were only brought to the notice of the Standing Committee after they had been incurred. In support of this assertion he stated that lately they had passed a sum of Rs. 1,25,000, of which they had only been informed after the excess had actually been incurred and they had to sanction it without knowing whether it was or was not particularly required, while another instance was found in the fact that the excess of expenditure in connection with the fete organised in honour of Prince Albert Victor's visit was paid before it was brought to the Committee's notice. It was no use to bring such matters forward after they had been practically settled. In his opinion, whenever there was a probability of the estimate being exceeded, the fact should be placed before them, so that the Committee might thoroughly study the question and see how far it was necessary.

Nobody seconded the motion, but Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee remarked that he would have done so with pleasure had there not already been in existence a standing order to the effect of Dr. Viegas' proposal.

The matter accordingly dropped.

PROPOSED MARKETS AT FORAS ROAD AND COLABA.

Further consideration was given to the subjoined letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the construction of the Foras Road and Colaba markets..

Sir,—On 17th April, 1890, the Corporation passed a resolution, No. 433, in which they sanctioned the recommendation made in Standing Committee resolution No. 7840, of 19th March, 1890, that Rs. 49,942 should be spent on the construction of a new market at Foras Road, the amount to be included in the next application to Government for sanction to the raising of loan funds. This amount was accordingly included in the 35 lakhs loan which was raised last year, and I have now before me plans and estimates from the Executive Engineer, providing for two separate blocks, one to contain 40 stalls for the sale of fruit and vegetables, and one to contain 36 stalls for the sale of mutton and fish. As the market is proposed to be constructed on Municipal ground at Foras Road, there is no charge for land. (2.) I beg now to call the attention of the Standing Committee and Corporation, to the case of a market in another quarter, Colaba. On 7th May, 1880, the then Town Council passed a resolution, No. 1680, requesting the Municipal Commissioner to enter in the budget for 1881 an estimate for a small bazaar at Colaba. On 17th August, 1887, by their resolution No. 1020, the Town Council informed certain petitioners that the Commissioner was taking steps to build a market at Colaba. On 26th March, 1888, the Corporation, by resolution No. 2701, at a special general meeting, accorded sanction (subject to Government sanction to the raising of the necessary loan) to the expenditure of Rs. 50,300 to provide for the cost of a new market at Colaba of 100 stalls. This amount was duly sanctioned in the loan of Rs. 10,08,500 for miscellaneous works raised in 1888-89. Ever since the date of the Corporation resolution just quoted, vain efforts have been made to procure a suitable site at Colaba for such a price as will leave a balance adequate for the purpose of construction. On 25th June, 1890, I reported to the Standing Committee that a suitable site had been found, but that it did not seem possible to acquire it for less than Rs. 57,000, or a sum of Rs. 6,700 in excess of the whole loan. Subsequent to this date, I made attempts to obtain a portion of the foreshore for reclamation, but the price and other conditions were prohibitive, and there were other reasons which necessitated the abandonment of this project. (3.) I have now come to the conclusion that to erect a market at Colaba for Rs. 50,300, land and building together, is an impossibility, and it is necessary to bring the matter again before the Corporation. (4.) The extreme necessity for a market at Colaba will be admitted by all. For more than 12 years the subject has been under agitation, and, as I have shown, the Town Council recognized the necessity so far back as May, 1880. It is for the Standing Committee and Corporation, therefore, to consider whether they are prepared to devote more funds to this object than they originally intended, and if so, where those funds are to come from. My own view is that the loan raised for providing a market at Foras Road should be diverted to Colaba. It is certainly not possible to build both the Colaba and the Foras Road markets out of the funds allotted for the purpose and it seems to me, therefore, that the question practically resolves itself into a choice between the two. I may say that the Municipal officers most competent to judge entertain great doubts—doubts which I myself share—whether a market at Foras Road is wanted at all, but as the Corporation have already approved of constructing one there, I should not have raised any question about it if the means at my disposal had been adequate, both for that market and for the other at Colaba, which has been equally sanctioned by the Corporation. But the provision not being adequate, I have to ask the Corporation what course they desire to adopt. As between the two localities I think there can be not the slightest doubt as to the superior claims of Colaba, and I recommend, therefore, that the allotment for Foras Road be transferred to that quarter. I forward a plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 50,269 for the Colaba market. The amount of land required for the latter is 1,800 square yards, and it will not be safe to take the price of this at less than Rs. 25 a square yard, which will give a total of Rs. 45,000, and a grand total, land and building together, of Rs. 95,269. I recommend that the amount in excess of Rs. 50,300, namely, Rs. 44,969, be transferred from the allotment for the Foras Road market. (5.) If the Corporation under the circumstances approve of this proposal and still desire the Foras Road market to be proceeded with, I will submit further proposals with that object.—I have, &c., H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. Viegas proposed "(1) that the Corporation should be recommended to request the Commissioner to invite tenders for and proceed with the construction of the Foras Road market immediately; (2) that the additional money required for the Colaba market should be included in the next year's budget: (3) and that the Commissioner's letter should be recorded. In the course of his remarks Dr. Viegas said the need of the market at Foras Road had already been recognized both by the Corporation and the Standing Committee, and he did not think it necessary therefore to detain the Committee at any length with arguments in support of his proposition. But he might mention that since then, more mills and more chawls and other buildings had been put up and the population had considerably increased, so that if there was need for a new market in the past, it was now even greater Money had been specially raised for the Foras Road market, and he did not see why it should be appropriated to a market in another quarter of the city, although the necessity for the latter was also apparent.

The Commissioner explained that he wished the whole of the facts as set forth in his letter to be placed before the Corporation, for that body thought they had sanctioned enough money for both markets, but that was not so. He really had no preference in the matter, but he might point out that the Colaba market was sanctioned long before that at Foras Road, and in his opinion it was more urgently required.

After the Commissioner's explanation Dr. Viegas stated that he would omit the third part of his motion.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee seconded the motion. Colonel Wilson said both markets seemed to be necessary and he thought the Corporation should decide which have the preference. He moved as an amendment that in forwarding the papers on the subject to the Corporation the Standing Committee should express the opinion that the decision as to which the market should be proceeded with first should be given by the Corporation itself.

Mr. Hurkissandas Narrotamdas seconded the amendment.

Mr. A.M. Dharamsi reminded the Committee that the Corporation had on the previous day postponed consideration of the subject, pending the receipt of their (the Committees') report which was to be submitted within a month.

Colonel Merewether thought that that reference related to funds and that matter was met by the Commissioner's letter which showed that both markets could not be built out of the money set apart for them.

Mr. K.N. Kabrajee suggested that the matter might be sent back to the Commissioner in order that he might show how both markets could be provided for. If the choice was between the two markets it must fall on that at Foras Road, for a market was very urgently required there.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal observed that at Foras Road they had land belonging to the Municipality, so that there would be no charge for land, and they also had Rs. 50,000; while as regarded the market at Colaba they had a sum of Rs. 50,000, but no land, and the money available was not enough for the provision of a market including the purchase of the requisite land, but it might be supplemented from balances from other market loan funds, and the Commissioner might be asked to report what balances were available to make up the money required.

He did not think they should build only one of the markets, for both were required, and they should see what could be done to meet the difficulty.

Colonel Wilson's amendment having been put to the vote and rejected.

Mr. A. M. Dharamsi moved a second amendment to the effect that the Commissioner's letter should be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that building of the Foras Road market should be taken in hand at once, and that the Commissioner should be requested to submit further proposals for making up the amount required for the building of the Colaba market.

Dr. Viegas thereupon withdrew his motion and seconded Mr. Dharamsi's proposition, which was carried.

After the transaction of some other business of a routine nature the meeting terminated.

CHARGE OF LIBELLING A HINDU REFORMER.

At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Bhaishunker, of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared on behalf of Mr. Vaman Abajee Modak, who charged B. S. Sitaram with defamation. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared to defend. The following information was filed by the complainant: I am the Principal of the Elphinstone High School, a Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the Bombay University. For many years past I have advocated certain social reforms in my community and held views in advance of the views and sentiments of the orthodox portion of the community and have thereby made many enemies. My family is looked upon as a family of reformers embellished by western ideas of reform and civilization. My advocacy of the measure popularly known as the Age Bill has increased the feeling of dislike and resentment with which I and my family have been regarded by those who have held different views on that and other subjects of social, and religious reform, and some time after the passing of that measure a gross and malicious scandal in connection with two of my children was invented by some of our enemies and spread among my relatives and friends with the view of lowering me and my family in their estimation, and under the belief of thereby discrediting the cause of reform which I advocated. I was unable to trace the author of the scandal, and chose to treat it with silent contempt. The said libel has now been repeated in the columns of a monthly Marathi magazine published in Bombay under the name of *Karaprakar* or *The Truth Sayer*. In the number of this magazine for last month (July) an article appears headed *Arthisha Mindah Gosh* or "an extremely reproachful story," in which the said scandal is repeated in all its false and disgusting details and in an aggravated form as will appear from a translation thereof made by one of the interpreters of the High Court. I say that every one of the incidents in the said narrative, so far as the members of my family therein referred to are concerned, is absolutely false, and is publishsd maliciously and with knowledge of its falsehood. The story is an impudent invention from beginning to end, and the imputations against us are made with intent to harm my reputation and that of my family by lowering us and our character in the estimation of others, and lowering my character in respect of my calling and exposing us to disgrace and contempt. I say the family of a reformer "embellished by western education" and civilisation referred to in the said article is intended to refer to my family and the brother and sister spoken of in the said article referred to two of my children. And my friends and others who had heard of the said scandal before it was published as aforesaid immediately concluded that the family referred to was my family, and the incident narrated in the said article was the scandal which was talked of some time after the passing of the Age of Consent Bill in connection with my son and daughter. At the conclusion of the said article the writer refers to his having in his possession the names of the persons referred to in the articles and insinuates that the same will be published hereafter. I believe that if the manuscript of the said article is forthwith seized under the process of the Court it will furnish important evidence of the commission of the offence of which I complain, and its destruction or suppression will lead to the disappearance of an important piece of evidence. I therefore charge B. S. Sittaram the *editor*, and——the *proprietor* and *publisher* of the said magazine with defamation under section 500 of the I.P.C. and pray that a warrant may be issued for their arrest and that they may be dealt with according to law. I therefore pray that a search warrant may be issued under section 96 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the search and seizure of the manuscript of the said article and other papers if any connected therewith.

The necessary process was granted by the magistrate, who postponed the case till the 16th instant.

CLAIM FOR GOODS SOLD.

Yesterday at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Mr. Allan F. Turner and Mr. Rustomjee Maneckjee, liquidators of the Bapty Brothers Flour Mill, sued to recover from Curmalli Khakibhoy and Ismael Nansey, carrying on business in partnership under the name and style of Karamally Khakeebhoy and Company, the sum of Rs. 1,312-12-11 being the price and interest thereon of 173 bags of flour sold by the plaintiffs to the defendants on the 3rd of October last. Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, while Mr. Muncharam, pleader, represented the defendants.

It appeared that on the 3rd of October, 1890, the plaintiffs sold and delivered to the defendants 173 bags of flour to the value of Rs. 1,258 at cash rates, that is to say, the goods were to be paid for at once. The defendants, however, did not pay the sum of Rs. 1,258 as agreed by them and thereupon, in November last, the plaintiffs wrote to them that they (defendants) would be charged in addition to the said sum of Rs. 1,258, two annas per bag by reason of their failure to pay the value of the flour as aforesaid. The defendants still neglected to pay the amount, and the plaintiffs again gave them notice saying that interest would be charged against them at the rate of nine per cent. per annum if they did not pay the money before the 5th of November, 1890. There was now due by the defendants to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,312-12-11, but they had not paid the amount, although repeated demands were made for the payment of the same. Hence the suit. Mr. Munchashanker, for the defendants, admitted that his clients had purchased 173 bags of flour for Rs. 1,258 and he was ready to accept a decree for that amount with interest. There was no arrangement when the bags were sold, regarding a cash rate, but as the plaintiffs had already charged interest on the sum of Rs. 1,258, they could not at the same rate charge credit rate. The plaintiffs had in their letter to the defendants dated the 5th November, only asked for the payment of cash price and not credit price and his clients had never refused to pay the cash price. Mr. Hemming submitted that the plaintiffs had given notice to the defendants for charging credit price if they failed to make the payment within a certain time. Besides it was a rule to charge credit price if the payment was not made within eight days after the bags of flour had been purchased, and the difference between the cash and the credit price was only Rs. 17; but still on principle they insisted on having the full amount paid to them by the defendants. The defendant Karamally in his evidence stated that when he purchased the bags of flour there was no arrangement that he should be charged any other rate than that mentioned in the bill. He was told by the manager of the mills on the 9th of November that although they had charged him the credit price they would be satisfied with accepting only cash rates, if the payment was made in a week. He could not make the payment, because shortly afterwards the mill went into liquidation.

His Honour after hearing the evidence passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,312 and certified professional costs for the plaintiffs' counsel.

RETURN OF H. M. S. REDBREAST.

Her Majesty's Man-of-war Redbreast, (Lieut. Commander H. Breedy), arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Karachi. She left Bombay on the 26th ultimo for Karachi, where she remained for about a fortnight. Her future movements are unknown. During the voyage, she experienced westerly wind and moderate to heavy swell, accompanied by rain near Bombay.

DARING ROBBERY IN A TRAIN.

One of the most daring cases of robbery was committed in the mail train, which started from Surat for Bombay on Monday night, between the stations of Nowsari and Daman, while the train was in motion. It appeared that one Salamatroy Hanmantroy, a *Khatri* by caste, and another man, named Goolab, issued third class tickets for Bombay at the Surat station and they both got into a second-class carriage, which was next but one to a first class carriage, which was occupied at Surat by the Nabob of Bella. After the train had left Nowsari Salamatroy opened the door and getting out of his compartment, walked on the foot-board and reached the carriage, which was occupied by the Nabob. On seeing that the Nabob was fast asleep, Salamatroy got into his carriage, and stealing a carpet bag, he returned to his own compartment, where he tore open the bag, from which he found property consisting of ornaments, cash, and a note for Rs. 500 and several valuable documents. Salamatroy kept the property, which was worth over Rs. 1,500 for himself, and threw away the valuable documents, apparently thinking that they were worthless pieces of paper, or fearing that if they might be found on him they might be turned to account against him in evidence. The documents were afterwards found by the police lying on the line between the stations of Udvada and Daman. The daring robber after destroying every trace of the bag again got out from his compartment and entered into another second class carriage in which there was fast asleep a Parsee gentleman, named Nanabhoy Bamonshaw. He tried to break open a box, when the Parsee suddenly woke up. The man seeing that he was caught, removed the box from him and pretended to lie down, when the Parsee's sight fell on his spectacle, which the man tried to conceal in his coat pocket. Mr. Nanabhoy made bold to ask the stranger to return his spectacle, which the man flatly denied having seen or taken. By this bold denial Mr. Nanabhoy got frightened, but notwithstanding he asked the stranger to show him his pocket, when the man produced the spectacle from his pocket and threw it out of the window deliberately. Mr. Nanabhoy was on the point of raising an alarm, but fearing that by doing so he would endanger the safety of his life, he kept silent, intending to give information to the authorities when the train reached Palgadh. The stranger, anticipating Mr. Nanabhoy's intention, got out of the carriage and walked towards the rear carriages and disappeared from the sight of Mr. Nanabhoy. He was not seen jumping off the train, but it is supposed that he might have jumped off the train after reaching the last carriages, as his presence has not been complained of in any other carriages. When the train reached the next station, Mr. Nanabhoy informed the railway authorities who searched the train, but the culprit could not be found. On Tuesday evening when the train arrived at Grant Road station, Mr. Nanabhoy informed the railway police of the occurrence. Telegraphic messages were despatched to all the stations between Daman and Palgadh for the arrest of the accused and a man answering the description of the accused was found loitering about the railway station of Sanjan in a suspicious manner, and as he could not render a satisfactory account of himself he was at once arrested by the police and brought to Bombay yesterday morning and handed over to Khan Saheb Nowrojee Kaikobad, Inspector of the Railway Police, who sent for Mr. Nanabhoy, who identified the man. When the accused was arrested no property was found on him except Rs. 24 in cash and a pair of scissors. A knife was also found from his baggage which was left in the train. In jumping off the train, one of his legs got fractured. From the statements made by him before the railway police it seems that his accomplice Goolab had got down at Nowsari. The accused also alleged that Goolab aided and abetted with him in the stealing of the Nabob's bag. The accused was yesterday afternoon placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged with committing the theft of the Nabob's bag and also with jumping off the train while in motion and defrauding the railway company by travelling in a second-class carriage, although he possessed a third-class ticket. The case stands adjourned.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presides at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences this morning. There are in all fourteen cases, implicating eighteen prisoners, committed for trial, four of which are murder cases. Three of the cases were committed by Mr. Cooper, three by Mr. Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, four by Mr. Hamilton, one by Mr. Richardson, one by Mr. H. L. Churchill, British Agent and Consul General at Zanzibar, one by Mr. Walter Scott Peat, and one by Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, first-class magistrate at Poona. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, committed by Mr. Cooper, for criminal breach of trust as a servant.
2. Motiram Sarutram, committed by Mr. Cooper, for cheating.
3. Lookmanjee Peerbhoy, committed by Mr. Cooper for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, fabricating false evidence, &c.
4. Frederick Buchanan, committed by Mr. H. L. Churchill, Consul General at Zanzibar, for murder committed at Zanzibar.
5. Ruttonbai and Bhana Ghiga, committed by Mr. Richardson, the first prisoner for marrying again during the lifetime of her former husband; and the second for adultery,
6. Mahadu Malu, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for murder.
7. Abdool Rahman Ismail, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for house-breaking by night in order to the commission of theft.
8. James Belshir and Tatia Sadu, committed by Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, first-class magistrate at Poona, the first prisoner for criminal breach of trust; and the second for voluntarily assisting in disposing of stolen property.
9. Albert Kem, committed by Walter Scott Peat, Esq., cantonment magistrate at Mhow, for murder.
10. Ramjee Honajee, committed by Mr. Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, for murder
11. Vithu Dajee and Tukaram Dajee, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.
12. Cassam Hassum, committed by Mr. Slater, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of an instrument for cutting.
13. Chintamon Keshow and Bhaghirath Manajee, committed by Mr. Slater, the first for theft as a servant and criminal breach of trust as a servant, and the second for abetment of theft as a servant and for dishonestly receiving stolen property.
14. Thara Kanjee, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for house-breaking and theft in a building.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE AHMED HAJEE MITHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent Essac Cassim, moved for a postponement of the argument of a rule *nisi* granted on the 13th April last, calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not produce certain account books, and also for a postponement of the examination of his client for two months. Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, who represented the Official Assignee, had no objection to offer; and the applications were granted.

RE HAJEE NOWSAR.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order, remarking that the matter had stood over to enable the opposing creditor to file an affidavit in reply to that of the insolvent. It had been filed, and the insolvent had sent in a rejoinder to it. The insolvent had stood as a guarantee for his son, a fact which he now tried to dispute; and the application was therefore refused.

RE MAHOMED SHARIFF HAJEE NOWSAR.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an interim order, and also for leave to amend the schedule. Insolvent was unable to deposit his account books with the Official Assignee, as they were in the possession of his father. His lordship refused to grant an interim order until insolvent obtained the books from his father, deposited with the Official Assignee, and amended the schedule.

An attempt will (according to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) be made at the autumnal meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to promote something like unanimous action in regard to the question of commercial education. Many local Chambers have adopted sympathetic motions, and some have formulated local schemes, but as yet very few have, like London, and Manchester, carried those schemes into effect. There is no intention, of course, to ask the Associated Chambers to adopt a hard-and-fast scheme. It is felt that the character of the schemes must depend very much on local circumstances. All that is now sought is a general application of the principle.

CRICKET.

WADHWAN GIRASSIA SCHOOL *VS.* RAJKOT.

Our Rajkot correspondent writes:—This two-days' match was played at Rajkot on Thursday and Friday, the 3rd and 4th September. The school team, for whose transport special arrangement had been made by the courtesy of Mr. White, Manager of the Morvi and Bhawnagar Railways, reached Rajkot the previous evening. They brought with them a fine reputation from Ghadechi, where they had recently defeated a strong Gymkhana team. On that occasion their batting had excited very favourable comment, and the Rajkot eleven had little hope of winning. Batting is not exactly the strong point of Rajkot cricket. The match commenced at 11-30 and was played, by the courtesy of Mr. MacNaghten, on the new College ground. The Rajkot captain, Colonel Hancock, won the toss and went in. On the present occasion we had determined to avenge Ghadechi and lower the pride of the Girassias. So we had collected a thoroughly representative team, consisting of five gentlemen of the Gymkhana (the very flower, I need scarcely say, of that powerful cricketing combination), four boys from the Rajkot High School, including the champion bat, generally known (being a Mahomedan) as Gagrat Khan; the deadly left hand bowler (under-hand) with the phenomenal twist, and the smartest long stop and shyer-in to be procured in the neighbourhood: and lastly two from the Rajkumar College. With this team we hoped, though hardly dared to expect, that we might annihilate the Girassias. The innings opened disastrously. Colonel Hancock, and Shivlal (the High School long stop) met the attack of Strip (slow over-hand) and Akhubha (extra speed under-hand grubs). Shivlal, who can ordinarily be depended upon to make a long stay, was probably nervous with the responsibility of going in first, and succumbed to Strip in the first over, (1 for 0). Bawamian (the champion) then joined Colonel Hancock and things began to look more cheerful. The run-getting, under a most abnormally hot sun, was very brisk for about half an hour. Both batsmen played the fast bowler with apparent confidence and ease, putting him away in the slips over and over again for twos and threes; while amongst other fine hits Bawamian opened his shoulders at a nice half volley from Strip and hit it for six, all run out. This was a great hit. It never seemed to occur to Mr. Strip to change the bowling. In the sequel we rather wished it had. Ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, followed rapidly on the telegraph board, and still Akhubha shot in his grubs and Strip pitched his slows uncomplainingly. With the score at 55, Akhubha at last found his way into Bawamian's wicket. The retiring batsman had made 31, in his usual rapid and effective style. Manilal and the Colonel, who was playing with wonderful patience and care, raised the score to 71 before Manilal was clean bowled by Akhubha (3 for 71). This was a really good beginning, and the Rajkot eleven began to flatter themselves that the enemy were not so formidable after all. At this juncture there came an extraordinary, or perhaps it would be more correct to say the usual and ordinary collapse for which Rajkot teams are justly celebrated. Captain Thompson walked to the wickets, received one ball, and walked back again. In the meantime the Colonel had made two and run a bye (4 for 74) Mr. Mackay, our champion slogger, had hardly got to the wickets when the Colonel's most useful innings was ended by a ball from Akhubha just grazing the off stump (5 for 74). The slogger immediately slogged one which was held by Ladhubha (6 for 74). Pandit and Beaman were bowled by the next two balls (7 and 8 for 74). (Here Strip did the 'hat' trick). Forbes ran himself out, 9 for 74, and Latif Khan was caught first ball, leaving Gigawala to carry his bat out for 0 (total 10 for 74). The last 8 wickets did not add a single run to the score.

This melancholy and unexpected collapse put the Rajkot men out in the field three quarters of an hour before tiffin, instead of, as we had all foodly hoped being able to sit at ease in the cool pavilion until evening and watch our representatives putting up a noble score. There is little to be said of the first innings of the Girassias. Mr. Strip played an extremely patient and careful innings for 25 for which he remained at the wickets nearly three hours. No other member of the team got into double figures. During the first three quarters of an hour only 8 runs were made off the bat: and the real feature of the innings was the brilliant fielding and throwing in of Captain Thompson at cover point, and the long stopping and throwing in of Shivlal. Captain Thompson clean threw out two men at most difficult angles, and fielded from start to finish in the best style; while Shivlal seemed to find no difficulty in hitting the wicket time and again from the boundary. It is true that the Girassias got 18 byes; but this was not Shivlal's fault. The longstop at the other end was responsible for most of them: and with fast bowling and rather a bumpy piece of ground behind the wickets, long stopping was by no means an easy job. The innings closed at about 5-30 p.m. for 84 runs or 8 ahead of the Gymkhana. Considering that the same team had just made 250 or thereabouts against the strong Ghadechi combination, we had at least some reason to congratulate ourselves. If the average of our batting had been at all equal to that of our bowling and fielding—but what is the use of "if's?" The less said about the second innings of the Rajkot eleven the better. With the exception of Captain Forbes, Bawamian and Mackay, no one made any stand at all against Akhubha's bowling, and the stand made by these three gentlemen would have been more admired than it was, if it had been longer. Captain Thompson gives it as his deliberate opinion that Akhubah is *the* best bowler in India. Bawamian, on whom all our hopes centred, was given out leg before wicket, and Mackay, who for once seemed about to slog with effect, was unhappily run out. The innings closed for 43. The Girassias had the very easy task set them of making 36 runs, which they did for the loss of two wickets. There can be no doubt that the school are a strong team though they might take a lesson in smart fielding from some members of the vanquished eleven. Their best bat, Vagesing, who played a faultless innings of 99 against Ghadechi, failed to come off in the first innings. In the second he had no need to extend himself, but he is a really strong bat, and ought to give a good account of himself in any company. The successes of the team are of course entirely due to the indefatigable coaching and personal example of Mr. Strip who has every reason to be proud of his boys this year. Appended is the full score:—

RAJKOT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Hancock, b Akhubha	29	b Akhubha	3
Shivlal, b Strip	0	b Akhubha	1
Bawamian, b Akhubha	31	l-b-w Laxmishankar.	10
Manilal, b Akhubha	7	b Akhubha	3
Thompson, b Akhubha	0	b Akhubha	0
Mackay, c Ladhubha, b Strip	0	run out	9
Pandit, b Strip	0	b Akhubha	6
Forbes, run out	0	b Akhubha	10
Beaman, b Strip	0	not out	0
Gigawala, not out	0	b Akhubha	0
Latifkhan, c Bhaosingji, b Strip	0	b Akhubha	1
Byes	7		
Total	74	Total	43

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.
Strip	14	2	38	6				
Akhubha	14	2	29	4				
Strip	...	..	...	..	7	2	11	0
Akhubha	..	..	..	..	14	5	21	8
Laxmishankar	...	..	..	...	8	1	10	1

GIRASSIA SCHOOL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Ladhubha, thrown out Thompson	6	b Beaman	1
Kalukhachar, b Beaman	1	b Beaman	7
Bhaosing, b Latifkhan	0		
Strip, c Mackay, b Beaman	25		
Soorsing, thrown out Thompson.	9		
Hunymian, b Pandit	6	not out	17
Vajesing, b Beaman	6	not out	11
Laxmishankar, b Beaman	0		
Merubha, c Gigawala, b Manilal	2		
Akhubha, b Beaman	5		
Ajubhai, not out	3		
Extras	19		
Total	82	Total	36

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.
Beaman	33	19	28	5				
Latifkhan	15	6	13	1				
Manilal	12	3	12	1				
Pandit	11	6	8	1				
Shivlal	1	...	2	0				
Pandit	..	..	..	...	14	6	19	0
Beaman	..	..	..	..	13	3	17	2

Vajesing and Amirmian after the cricket match played Gigawala and Mundette, of the Rajkumar College, at tennis for two cricket bats, kindly presented by the Thakore Saheb of Saytas, eldest son of the Kumar Madharsang. In this match, which was watched with the greatest interest, the representatives of the Girassia school were again victorious by two sets to love. Mundette plays a strong safe game, but Gigawala appeared to tire to nothing in the second set. In order that the school might not be too elated with so much success, a Gymkhana pair then played them at tennis. The sides were for the school as before, Vagesing, and Amirmian, vs. Major Pearson and Mr. Mackay. The Major's dashing play at the net was too much for the boys, who received a crushing defeat. It was probably the first time they had ever met a really hard volleying opponent, and the game evidently puzzled them.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 8.

10 p.m. .. .. 79·3

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 9.

6 a.m. .. .. 79·0
10 a.m. .. .. 81·3
2 p.m. .. .. 83·3
4 p.m .. .. 79·4

INAUGURATION OF THE DAMAN ORPHANAGE.

The inauguration of the orphanage for girls, styled "Asyle of the Sacred Heart of Mary," was celebrated on Sunday. The spacious building made over by the Government, through the influence of the Governor, Sr. Jayme Periera de Sampaio Forjas de Serpa Pimentel, is a single-storied one. It has a large compound which can be converted into a beautiful garden. The building was nicely decorated, one apartment being specially adorned for the ceremony of the day. The building is divided into two parts by a staircase in the centre, one part of which is apportioned for the lodging of the orphans, and the other for the school. In one part of the building there is a small chapel for the use of the students and mistresses. At present the orphans on the list are about 16 in number. In compliance with a circular issued by his Excellency the Governor, the guests began to assemble in the hall before noon. His Excellency Sr. Forjas Serpa Pimentel, accompanied by his staff, was received with due ceremonial. He was shortly followed by Dona Eolalia Maria Theresa Forjas de Serpa Pimentel, who took no less an interest in the establishment of this institution.

His Excellency Senhor Forjas opened the proceedings by reading out the circular, stating the reasons why they were assembled there, and proposed that Pad Prior should occupy the chair reserved for the Bishop Don Antonio Pedro de Costa, who was unavoidably absent on the occasion.

His Excellency having appealed for support of the orphanage, Dr. Manoel S. Vaz, the president of the local municipal board, replied on behalf of the people. He thanked his Excellency Senhor Forjas for the trouble he had taken in successfully carrying out the project. After this a managing committee for the supervision of the institution was appointed and secretary and treasurer were nominated, and the sum of Rs. 1,400 collected was formally handed over to the treasurer. The ceremony was then brought to a close.

MEDICAL DEGREES IN THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The following has been addressed to the Registrar of the Bombay University:—

To Dr. Macdonald, Registrar of the University, Bombay.

Sir,—We have the honour to request the Syndicate to consider and lay before the Senate the scheme annexed hereto, showing the changes which we consider it is now desirable to introduce into the Legislations for the conferring of medical degrees by the University.

The Fellows, who have signed this, are constrained to adopt this course of procedure, as in the way in which the Dean regulated the conduct of business at meetings of the Faculty called for the purpose of considering the proposed changes, it has been found impossible to ascertain its real opinion in this matter.—We remain, Sir, your most obedient servants,

Drs. Atmaram Pandurang. J. C. Lisboa, Cowasji Pestonji, Cowasji Nowroji, Bhalchandra Krishna, R. N. Khory, Andrade, A. P. Gama, Prabhakar, Shantaram Vithal, K. Vikaji, De Monte, Gomes, Anna Moreshwar Kunte, Pestonji Mancherji, Gokhale and J. DeGama.

SIR SYED AHMEDKHAN, K.C.S.I., AT HYDERABAD.

The grand Old Man of the Mahomedan Community, and the recognized exponent of Indian Islam, arrived in Hyderabad on Monday, says the *Deccan Standard*. The Deputation from Aligarh, of which Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is the leader, includes some very distinguished men. The fame of Sir Syed himself is too well established to need description. Mr. Moulavi Zain-ul-Abidin, a pensioned Sub-Judge, is a zealous champion of education amongst his co-religionists, and of everything that education connotes. Mr. Haji Mahomed Ismail, a wealthy zamindar of Aligarh, is one of the pillars of the leading Mahomedan College. Khan Bahadur, Maulvi Zaka-ullah, is the author of some 100 works and treatises in the Urdoo language, chiefly standard translations of the best English works on mathematics, Science and history. We noticed Nawabs Vicar-ul-Mulk, Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Imad-ul-Mulk, Futteh Nawaz Jung, Imad Jung, Akbur Jung, C.S.I., Justices Afzul Hussain Ikbal Ali, Messrs. Aziz Mirza, B.A., Abul Hussain, and Mazhar-ullah. Some 30 students and graduates also of the Aligarh College, received the leader with some enthusiasm. The Deputation was officially received on behalf of His Excellency the Minister by Messrs. Stevens and Furidunji, Private Secretary. Carriages being in attendance, the party was at once driven off to Bushir Baugh, where they will remain as His Excellency's guests during their stay. As they are all ardent enthusiasts in the cause of education, it is to be hoped that in the series of meetings at which addresses are to be delivered, the campaign against ignorance will be carried on with vigour.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON AND GINGELLY CROPS IN MADRAS.

A report has been received from the Local Government on the early sowings of cotton and gingelly for the season 1891:—A very considerable falling off is noticeable in the area sown with the two crops, both as compared with the normal and with the previous year's area, is chiefly due to the lateness and insufficiency of the monsoon rains in most districts during the current year. The crops are also generally reported to stand in urgent need of rain.

Gingelly.—The current year's sowings exceed the normal area and the area in the previous year only in Ganjam. In Vizagapatam and Anantapur, they are in excess of those of the previous year only. In all the remaining districts, there was a decrease.

The reasons for the fluctuations in the area are given in the column for remarks together with a note of the condition of the crops.

Cotton.—The area returned under cotton was 42,280 acres, which is 53·0 per cent. below the normal and 44·8 per cent. below the area sown in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to the failure and deficiency of the monsoon rains. The crops are reported to be generally fair, but stand in need of rain.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE EMPEROR'S ACCIDENT.

The following account of the accident to the German Emperor claims credence, not only from the fact that it appears in one of the always veracious Boulevard journals, but from its inherent probability:—"The night after the departure of the Hohenzollern from England (says the *Eclair*) the crew of the vessel were beat to quarters, and found, to their great surprise, the quarter-deck brilliantly illuminated, and an altar erected, upon which were the Old and New Testaments. Near the altar stood the Emperor, wearing the white chasuble, and having a crozier in his hand and a black and white mitre on his head. The Emperor read many of the most warlike passages from the Old and New Testaments, then said the prayers of the Lutheran Church, inviting the crew to respond. Then, turning towards the crew, he preached a long sermon upon the duty of Sovereigns to their people. The whole service lasted three hours, and at two a.m. the crew were piped below. At five a.m. the Emperor appeared upon the bridge, wearing the uniform of a High-Admiral, and looking very haggard. He approached the commander of the vessel and said, 'Sir, retire to your cabin; I take charge.' 'Sire, premit me to observe to your Majesty that we are in a dangerous passage, and, as well for your Majesty's security as that of the crew, it would be better for a sailor to remain in command.' Never mind, God will inspire me!' The commander bowed and retired; but the second officer in charge remained at his post. The Emperor approached him and said angrily, 'Retire to your cabin also, sir.' 'But Sire, the second preserves his responsibility, no matter who is in supreme command.' 'You resist, wretched creature; you trouble the spirit of God which is in me. This is the vengeance of God upon you!' and the Emperor's hand fell heavily upon the officer's cheek. Red with shame the officer mastered his feelings and remained still, when the Emperor, enraged at his disobedience, seized him by the throat, and endeavoured to throw him overboard, but the officer resisted, and in the struggle the Emperor fell and broke his knee-pan. The sailors had watched the scene paralysed with fear. Then occurred a scene never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The Emperor howled with pain, his eyes started from their sockets, he foamed at the mouth and swore terribly. In fact (says the *Eclair*), he manifested all the symptoms of madness. After a brief consultation the officers decided to carry him to his cabin, which was padded with mattresses, and nobody was allowed to enter but the doctor, the Empress, and the men necessary to hold him down while his [illegible] was put into a bandage and a strait-jacket put on."

The best safeguard for General Health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported Preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best Aperient and Blood-Purifying Remedies known. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

SPORTING NOTES.

THE colt by The Abbot—Evelina secured a couple of races at Windsor on Thursday (13th), only one event intervening between the triumphs of the unnamed one. His first appearance was in the Stand Plate, and of the four runners Salmon was backed against the field, the Evelina colt starting at 13 to 2, and winning easily by three lengths. He was bought in for 170gs., and Mr. Yates purchased Salmon, who was third, for 100gs. The son of The Abbot sported Miss Nicholl's colours on the second occasion in the Mile Selling Plate, for which nine numbers were hoisted, and, starting at 10 to 1, he again achieved an easy victory, a fine race for the remunerative second place between The Faun and Jezreel ending in favour of the first-mentioned by a head. The winner was entered to be sold for 100sovs., but was bought in for 600gs, thus leaving £500 to share between the fund and Sir George Chetwynd, the owner of The Faun. Lady Lena, who previous to her appearance at Windsor had ran four times without being defeated, easily secured the Curfew Plate by eight lengths from Acrobat and Exhalation, the penalised Bouthillier being placed fourth. Lady Lena is a daughter of the speedy Cylinder—Marchioness, is very quick from slips, and is evidently of the improving sort. Cestrian broke a blood-vessel in the race.

Lady Lena by her success credited Mr. J. Charlton with £500, and was last year purchased at the Doncaster yearly sales for her present owner for 110gs.—R. Chaloner rode three winners in succession at Windsor on Thursday, the colt by The Abbott—Evelina, in his two victories, and the colt by Camballo—Queen of the Hills in the Forest Welter Handicap Plate.—The chief racing fixture in the present week has been that at Stockton, which held the field on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Tuesday the Stockton Handicap had the poor acceptance of seven. Mr. J. Glover's Rosebery Despatch coming in first, but the Wynyard Plate of 700sovs, for two-year-olds, secured good support, and was won by Mr. R. Gladstone's Dower. On Wednesday ten accepted for the Wilton Welter Handicap of 300sovs., Mr. T. W. Hornby's Dark Beauty proving the winner. The Mandale Handicap was won by Eastern Beauty, the Lambton Stakes by Circlet, the Hardwicke Stakes by Cardrona, the Thornaby Plate by Mainbeam, the Great Northern Leger by Bosphorous, and the Selling Handicap by Ernest.

To the man who "knows a horse," and whose inclinations tend toward what has, for many years past, been recognised as the fashionable national sport, there is probably (writes a contributor to the *Strand Magazine*) no spot in the country, or, indeed, throughout the world, around which so much combined interest and curiosity is centred as Newmarket. Newmarket, as a town, is distinctly modest and undeniably unpretentious. Its High-street presents a happy division between modern improvements and old-time associations. There are quaint and odd corners where one can almost picture the gay cavaliers of Charles II's time wending their way towards the racecourse at the top of the hill, and even imagine the Merry Monarch himself being summarily interrupted in following his "fancy" as the animal flew over the grassy sward. To-day Newmarket is the capital of the world of sport. From 1500 to 2000 horses are in course of training here, under the care of some eighty trainers in and around the town, whilst a veritable army of stable boys are patiently waiting and longing to guide one day to victory the winner of the blue ribbon of the Turf.

Newmarket Station sees the arrival and departure of many animals in the course of a year. Last year no fewer than ninety-one were sent to Epsom, 105 to Goodwood, and 106 to Ascot. The special train has just come in, and the next moment the great horseboxes are opened. The boxes are in reality travelling stables, for they are all fitted up exactly on the same principle, with accommodation for "two." A small "third class" compartment is attached for the lad who accompanies the horse on its journey. The platform is carpeted with straw, and no sooner are the huge doors opened than the occupier evinces the greatest possible desire to get out. But these stable lads seem to know every weak spot in a horse's disposition, and their methods of pacification are a delightful blending of professional tact and indisputable kindness. No sooner are the horses out, than the lads are on their backs guiding them along the platform. One boy is peculiarly attractive. He is the smallest stable boy in Newmarket, and is familiarly known as "the Midget."

"Sir Single" in the *St. Stephen's Review* severely attacks the system by which the official starting prices are obtained. He says the prices which are printed as "official" are collected from bookmakers round Tattersall's, and are rarely, if ever, the result of impartial observation of the representative of either agency claiming to possess indubitable right to the—in this connection almost meaningless—word "official." It is, however, patent that there is no deception in the statement that "these prices are accepted by the leading bookmakers," because the leading bookmakers father them. This may very largely account for the delay occasionally experienced at the clubs, when although the messages appear to come over the wires with commendable punctuality, the starting-price of one of the winners is delayed until a few seconds before the starters for the next race are due.

John Osborne, says "Skylark," is going on splendidly at Ashgill, and entertains hopes of figuring again in the saddle. His pluck and energy are admirable, and he loves his profession as he loves his life. Still, after his long, and honorable career I trust to see him yield to those high in turf authority and position and renounce race riding. He has adorned his profession for many years, and some of the leading noblemen and gentlemen of the turf are anxious that he should be the recipient of the handsomest testimonial they can give him and retire from the pigskin, although, of course, not from his work as a trainer. I hope the veteran will yield to the desire of his friends. If he does, the movement which the influential men I have indicated wish to inaugurate would grow into a national one; a thorough English tribute to an English worthy.

It is pleasant to find that the Doncaster Cup, which for many years past has been going down-hill, after being for a long time one of the greatest races of the season, looks like taking a new lease of life. The date of entry has been altered, and the value of the race increased, and as twenty-five horses have been nominated, including Morion, Queen's Birthday, Gonsalvo, Memoir, and L'Abbesse de Jouarre, there is no reason why the race should not regain its ancient prestige. It may be added that good entries have been secured for many other races at Doncaster, which looks like having a bumper meeting next month.

The cricket match at Epsom—Married vs. Single—was a big success. The former who were captained by Tom White, won by a short head, otherwise two runs. Old Jem Adams broke down. After the great feat of carrying out his bat for five you could hear Tom White blow all over the ground. Mr. Miers, too, seemed greatly distressed. At the dinner at the King's Head nearly a hundred sat down. Tom Adams and little Billy Wiltshire were seen at their best, Dinner good, fun and frolic being the order of the evening, everyone being delighted; and the merry talent of the little racing town showed them what stuff they were made of, and did not disperse until the small hours of the morning.

Eastern Beauty had not been successful this season until August 19. She ran wonderfully well in the Lowther Plate at Carlisle, obtaining second berth to Glencairn II. An objection to the winner was on that occasion overruled. She, however, made amends for that defeat by taking the Mandale Selling Handicap Plate for Mr. Hornby, the popular clerk of the course at Stockton. Bruckshaw, who rode Eastern Beauty, is one of the most determined and popular jockeys the North possesses. He was born at Ashton-under-Lyne in 1853, and will be 38 on the 27th of this month. Bruckshaw has made money since his connection with the turf, and, what is more, has kept it.

In the Military Tournament at Polo, played on the "nine acres" of the Phœnix Park, Dublin, the 15th Hussars proved the winners of the coveted Cup, their most powerful antagonists having been the 13th Hussars. The 10th Hussars, now at the Curragh, had their first match at Polo with the Scots Greys; the ground was not in very good order, and the Greys won easily.

The late Alderman Ford was a skilful rider to hounds in his younger days, but his proficiency with the breechloader he retained until quite recently. A great boast of Mr. Ford was that he had seen the St. Leger run nearly 60 times, and that he distinctly remembered the sensational victory of Theodore, ridden by Jackson, in 1822, when the horse started at 100 to 1 in the betting, and won on three legs.

M. Lefevre has again sold his yearlings to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild. They are mostly sired by Tristan, and among them is a colt out of Ramette, but the lot does not include any relative to Hauts Seone, as that mare and her yearling were purchased some time ago by Mr. Daniel Cooper.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

REPORTING on the trade of Yokohama, Mr. Consul Troup gives statistics compiled by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce which show a decrease in the deliveries of English cotton yarns from 16,674,400 lbs. in 1889 to 13,907,600 lbs. in 1890. This falling off, he states, may be attributed to the unsettled state of trade during the latter part of the year, and the heavy accumulation of stocks of Japanese mill yarns. With regard to the Japanese production, he writes:—"The total number of cotton-spinning mills in Japan is given as 35, with a total of 313,040 spindles. Whether these mills are likely, in a fair field, to be able to compete with the Indian mills is, however, extremely doubtful. It may be noticed that the Japanese mills now spin a certain quantity of the finer kinds of yarn, and that, besides the Chinese hitherto imported, some American cotton has of late come into the country for the supply of the mills." Of 17,265,300 lbs. of raw Indian cotton yarns imported into Yokohama in 1890, 28,600 lbs. were, Mr. Troup states, of German origin, the remaining 17,236,700 lbs. being English.

Some information respecting the difficulties in connection with the transit trade to Persia *via* Erzeroum is given in the report of the British Chamber of Commerce of Constantinople submitted at the recent annual meeting. The directors state that they have devoted much time and attention to the question. The recurring difficulties which merchants into the trade have experienced lately developed in a crisis, and business practically came to a standstill. The Board addressed a long communication to the British Consul General on the subject, and at the same time communicated with the London, Bradford, Manchester, and Leeds Chambers of Commerce. Thanks to the energy displayed by the British official representatives, some of the obstacles have been removed, but much remains to be done towards facilitating the trade. The objections to Kizil-Dizeh as a frontier station for a Customs verification of goods passing into Persia merit every consideration, not only in view of Kizil-Dizeh being a small hamlet devoid of any accommodation or provisions for man or beast, but also on account of the defective Customs arrangements. The absence of proper shelter exposes the goods to damage and robbery, and the consequence of the inefficiency and insufficiency of officials is a chaos resulting in mistakes for which the merchants have had to suffer. It is hoped that the steps being taken by the British Embassy will be productive either of an improvement in the arrangements at Kizil-Dizeh or of the transference of verification to a more suitable spot on the frontier.

A Japanese native paper has published the following statistics of the private capital invested in railways in Japan. The shares of the lines marked with an asterisk are at a premium, but the rest are at a discount:—

	Subscribed capital.	Paid up capital.	Amount paid up per share.
	$	$	$
Nippon Railway*	20,000,000	18,000,000	50
Ryomo Railway	150,000	1,500,000	50
Mito Railway*	120,000	90,000	45
Sanyo Railway	13,000,000	6,500,000	25
Kwanzei Railway	3,000,000	2,700,000	45
Kiushu Railway	11,000,000	5,250,000	35
Tanko Railway*	6,500,000	4,100,000	32
Kobu Railway	900,000	810,000	45
Chikuho Railway	1,000,000	700,000	35
Osaka Railway	1,500,000	1,500,000	50
Ranuki Railway	300,000	300,000	50
Lankai Railway*	300,000	330,000	100

The return is made up to June this year. The favourable position of the Mito Railway shares is attributed to the Company's amalgamation with the Nippon Railway Company, that of the shares of the Nippon and Tanko companies to the Government subsidies received by them, and that of the shares of the Hanxai Company to the low cost of construction of the lines. It may be pointed out that the total subscribed capital of the four companies whose shares are at a premium is dolrs. 28,030,000, of which dolrs. 23,390,000 is paid up; while that of the companies whose shares are at a discount is dolrs 32,200,000 of which dolrs. 19,210,000 is paid up.

It appears that the Protectionists in New South Wales have been endeavouring to utilise the exportation of gold from the colony as an argument in favour of their views. A correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* points out that the argument is fallacious. Gold, he says, being a commodity produced in the colonies in excess of requirements, is necessarily exported to pay for imports; but if it be over-exported at a particular time, leaving the banks with small reserves, the effect is to raise the bank rates. It is therefore not correct to say that the exports of gold from Sydney have nothing to do with the monetary position of New South Wales. As bearing on the state of the money market, for which the excessive export was referred to, it is immaterial whether the gold is produced in New South Wales or Queensland, though everyone knows that the bulk of the gold exported from Sydney is from Queensland. From a community which is heavily indebted to Great Britain, and which is pretty constantly being fed from the same source temporary withdrawals of support in consequence of monetary demands in Europe or America, such as have occurred this year, have caused the increased export of gold. This, however, has no reference whatever to the fiscal question, except so far as that protection may have reduced the volume of Australian produce, a larger export of which might have tended to lessen the requirements of gold.

A Royal decree has been issued fixing the maximum limit for the note circulation of the banks of issue in Italy. The period during which the decree will be in force extends until the 31st December, 1892. The amount in lire for each bank is as follows:—National Bank, 600,000,000; Bank of Naples, 242,160,000; National Bank of Tuscany, 84,300,000; Banco Romano, 70,000,000; Bank of Sicily, 48,000,000 and the Credit Bank of Tuscany, 20,000,000.

The Board of General Appraisers in the United States has just given several decisions in the matter of appeals against the duty charges levied by the Customs collectors. In one case a charge of 60 per cent. *ad valorem* had been made under section 373 of the tariff upon goods classed by the officials as "ruchings" or neck rufflings. The importers claimed to enter the goods at the rate of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, as being cotton manufacture, not specially classed, and the claim has been sustained. In another case relating to waterproof fabrics goods of plain cotton cloth waterproofed, and known as of double texture, were classed by the officials under the head of cottons not specially provided for. The importer claimed that indiarubber was the component of chief value in the goods, and he was sustained by the Board of Appraisers in this contention.

American advices say, with reference to the schemes for direct water carriage from the great lake region to Europe, that the people of Duluth, on Lake Superior, have been greatly excited by the successful transportation of 85,000 bushels of wheat from Duluth through the lakes, the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and across the ocean to England in the newly invented whale-back steamship. They predict that it will produce a revolution in the carrying trade of the North-west, and are speculating on the vast impetus it will give to the trade of Duluth, in so far as it is dependent on the immense wheat supply of Dakota and the newly opened States of the extreme North-west. Commenting on the new departure, a Baltimore paper observes that while the advantage of the whale-back ships is that they can carry immense cargoes direct from Duluth to Europe without transhipment, and consequently at lower cost than when shipments are made by rail, their disadvantage is that they cannot navigate the St. Lawrence in the winter season, and that they make slower passages. The railroads will still have the entire field to themselves of the wheat and corn and other products of the interior Western States, and amount of these this season is larger than it has been for many years. Still this new invention of whale-back steam ships, with their great carrying capacity and the new route they open to Europe, is a thing to be noted, because of the applicability of the principle to ocean voyages generally where the transport of freight alone is concerned.

The decline in Australian wools following on the passage of the M'Kinley Bill and the Baring troubles, together with the excellence of the clip, enabled American manufactureers to buy at a profit. For this reason the importation of Australian wool into the United States has this year been about three times as great as in the preceding year, but Boston advices state that the advancing prices in the London market will very shortly place that class of wool beyond the reach of American manufacturers. A leading wool merchant in Boston is reported as saying:—"Australian wools will soon reach prices beyond the reach of the manufactures in this country. For the last four London sales Australian wools have steadily advanced and the prices are to-day 15 to 20 per cent. above last year's. Ohio delaine can now be bought on a basis of 72½c. a pound scoured, against 80c. to 82c. a pound for scoured Australian in London which is of course decidedly in favour of the American product, notwithstanding the superiority of Australian wool. I look for a brisk trade for the next sixty days, but I do not apprehend any boom."

•Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London   Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.

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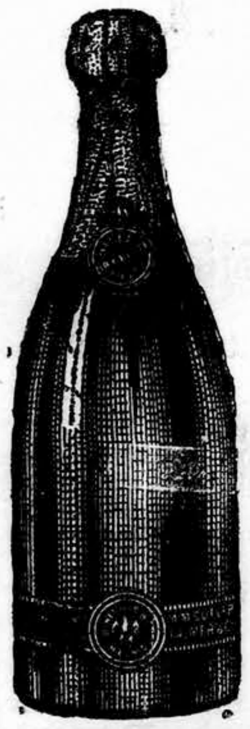

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